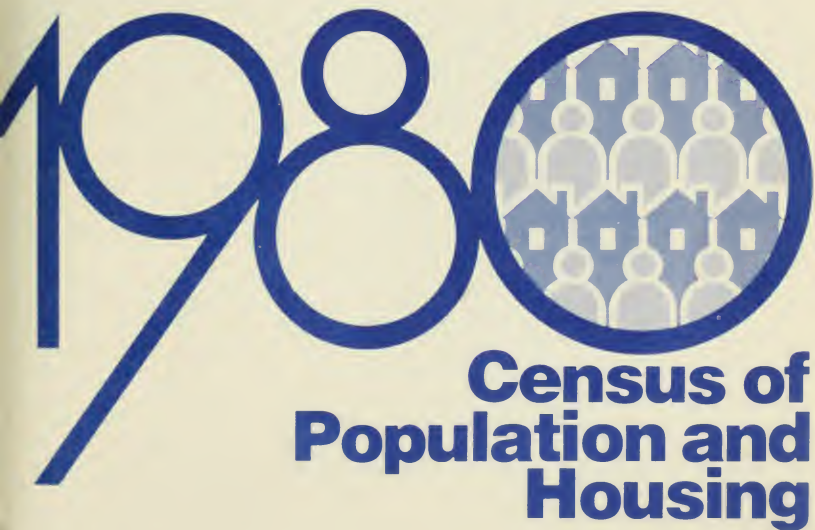


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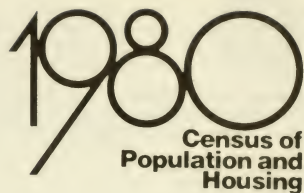
Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 27

MISSOURI

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Issued March 1983



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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980 Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "—" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

1980

**Census of
Population and
Housing**

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

MISSOURI

PHC80-4-27

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
PERSONS										
Total persons, 1980.....										
Total persons, 1970.....	4 916 623	544 208	544 039	544 102	544 637	544 882	544 614	545 921	544 112	544 177
Persons per square, 1970 to 1980.....	4 916 623	688 906	490 251	544 483	456 830	609 657	509 752	446 835	477 887	453 027
Land in square kilometers.....	51.1	20.7	11.4	0.3	19.7	10.3	7.2	22.2	14.3	20.6
Land in square miles.....	19 713	8 000	4 400	0.1	7 761	4 000	2 780	8 640	5 500	7 933
Persons per square.....	7.3	4169.5	1487.8	711.1	40.1	2048.2	38.3	52.2	33.8	42.3
Land area in square kilometers.....	178 568	340	150	1 989	35 794	692	36 934	27 080	41 807	33 481
Land area in square miles.....	68 945	131	58	770	13 821	268	14 260	10 450	16 124	12 933
Persons per square kilometer.....	2.7	1624.5	514.8	3.6	2.5	1.4	2.6	4.8	2.6	3.1
Persons per square mile.....	3 349 568	542 650	530 270	459 054	245 030	349 239	309 547	266 281	206 750	246 767
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White.....	4 345 521	259 259	509 598	533 831	524 772	407 941	532 071	535 587	519 178	523 344
Black.....	514 276	281 529	29 094	7 442	14 950	125 181	9 571	4 367	24 050	18 092
Percent of total persons.....	182 125	51.5	1.4	1.4	2.7	22.9	1.8	0.8	4.4	3.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.....	12 371	563	740	1 362	1 781	1 978	1 365	3 304	555	813
Asian and Pacific Islander.....	23 096	2 620	4 891	2 398	2 602	3 923	1 587	1 577	1 157	2 781
Other.....	21 472	2 037	1 716	5 969	2 532	7 859	2 060	1 086	832	1 781
Spanish origin ¹	51 653	4 823	4 646	5 603	5 153	15 385	5 688	3 392	2 970	3 543
Percent of total persons.....	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
SEX										
Male.....	2 365 487	252 147	264 413	259 289	273 351	257 499	264 636	262 728	263 898	267 526
Female.....	2 551 199	294 061	281 626	286 813	273 286	289 383	281 978	283 193	282 214	278 645
AGE										
Under 5 years.....	354 144	40 087	38 495	37 159	41 051	38 258	39 215	37 826	40 602	41 451
5 to 14 years.....	737 594	82 887	87 779	76 245	84 531	75 252	80 899	80 290	86 322	83 594
15 to 19 years.....	461 336	51 628	51 514	47 236	55 082	47 624	49 482	50 308	52 595	55 667
20 to 24 years.....	183 207	20 279	22 205	19 569	21 083	19 206	20 530	19 032	21 172	20 131
25 to 34 years.....	190 591	21 335	18 260	18 184	24 442	19 515	19 689	22 113	21 193	25 860
35 to 44 years.....	445 442	54 232	45 030	47 452	49 402	53 571	45 113	48 703	45 065	56 874
45 to 54 years.....	182 488	21 641	16 252	17 921	20 429	18 336	18 336	18 366	13 455	19 244
55 to 64 years.....	752 737	83 908	92 106	86 758	82 898	89 700	81 128	77 701	73 565	84 983
65 to 74 years.....	540 566	52 174	72 293	59 121	61 173	57 386	61 761	59 383	57 995	59 280
75 to 84 years.....	494 552	51 8	62 338	58 384	52 186	58 703	55 303	55 343	55 523	49 246
85 years and over.....	480 189	53 391	49 782	57 561	49 971	55 656	55 344	55 756	55 965	48 763
Median.....	31 772	14 722	11 844	15 799	14 300	14 455	15 243	16 106	16 146	13 157
65 to 74 years.....	128 225	11 515	18 235	45 547	41 354	40 619	44 038	48 179	21 331	17 714
75 to 84 years.....	205 994	24 392	14 124	24 192	22 173	23 530	25 662	25 321	24 594	22 006
85 years and over.....	61 072	6 583	4 343	6 447	6 817	7 117	8 469	7 101	7 105	7 090
Median.....	30.9	29.7	30.5	32.3	30.1	31.1	32.1	32.1	31.4	29.0
VOTING-AGE PERSONS										
Persons 18 years and over.....	3 554 203	373 144	386 511	403 444	390 415	405 263	376 507	399 410	387 786	391 219
Male.....	1 667 417	174 941	182 923	186 202	192 206	185 644	187 576	187 502	187 564	187 859
Female.....	1 886 786	218 205	203 588	217 444	198 209	219 619	208 931	212 108	205 222	203 460
White.....	3 185 054	207 970	364 073	395 556	374 273	315 748	386 677	392 580	372 519	375 658
Black.....	331 303	181 393	17 818	6 940	16 388	6 577	3 079	4 103	13 202	10 403
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.....	8 590	428	542	583	1 223	1 476	875	2 238	661	1 526
Asian and Pacific Islander.....	15 668	2 092	3 089	1 594	1 807	2 615	1 104	1 046	905	1 564
Other.....	32 853	3 338	2 618	3 694	3 528	9 833	3 409	2 113	1 869	2 251
HOUSEHOLD TYPE										
Households.....	1 793 399	199 430	187 479	205 179	191 805	215 510	203 296	204 440	196 050	190 210
Family households.....	1 691 452	131 960	147 728	147 778	147 789	140 809	151 609	152 497	149 870	142 152
With 1 or more persons under 18 years.....	1 691 452	131 960	147 728	147 778	147 789	140 809	151 609	152 497	149 870	142 152
Married-couple families.....	1 106 168	89 206	128 366	125 032	131 501	109 577	133 602	134 346	129 230	125 898
With 1 or more persons under 18 years.....	1 106 168	89 206	128 366	125 032	131 501	109 577	133 602	134 346	129 230	125 898
Female householder, no husband present.....	165 749	35 989	15 652	18 124	12 720	25 729	14 021	14 486	16 690	12 358
With 1 or more persons under 18 years.....	110 252	25 583	10 202	9 924	8 744	17 735	9 215	9 549	15 202	8 058
Nonfamily households.....	102 947	47 471	39 751	57 401	64 016	74 701	52 227	51 943	46 180	48 058
Persons in households.....	4 788 461	534 399	539 164	538 705	520 338	537 455	533 511	529 861	533 529	521 499
Persons in nonfamily households.....	552 775	78 307	47 309	64 405	49 117	87 349	58 142	58 424	51 266	58 056
Persons living alone.....	427 373	59 383	33 594	51 532	40 066	64 704	47 537	46 884	42 567	41 086
65 years and over.....	199 517	24 085	10 811	23 035	20 734	24 036	24 185	24 179	23 738	19 714
Persons in great quarters.....	18 809	1 809	6 825	7 397	26 799	9 427	13 103	16 600	12 583	24 672
Inmates of institution.....	59 005	4 892	5 280	5 601	8 658	6 140	7 411	6 221	6 505	8 297
Persons per household.....	2.7	2.68	2.88	2.63	2.71	2.49	2.62	2.59	2.72	2.74
HOUSING UNITS										
Total housing units.....	1 984 913	221 190	195 339	218 345	228 948	233 981	224 830	229 001	222 941	214 230
Year-round housing units.....	1 984 913	221 190	195 339	218 345	228 948	233 981	224 830	229 001	222 941	214 230
Occupied housing units.....	1 793 399	199 430	187 479	205 179	191 805	215 510	203 296	204 440	196 050	190 210
With 1.01 or more persons per room.....	60 097	12 493	3 706	6 197	5 489	6 136	4 547	6 285	8 918	6 326
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.....	238 785	108 055	141 997	141 073	142 938	128 876	147 923	151 921	144 425	141 127
Overcrowded housing units.....	248 785	108 055	141 997	141 073	142 938	128 876	147 923	151 921	144 425	141 127
Percent of occupied housing units.....	69.6	54.4	75.7	68.8	74.5	59.8	72.8	74.3	73.7	74.2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	544 612	90 066	45 482	60 366	48 286	63 636	55 373	52 585	51 285	49 083
With 1.01 or more persons per room.....	25 544	6 974	984	2 366	1 956	3 203	1 785	2 402	3 712	2 059
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.....	17 569	2 584	420	1 299	1 730	2 152	1 779	1 795	3 690	2 120
PERSONS IN UNIT										
With 1.01 or more persons per room.....	366 289	79 617	23 425	37 077	32 576	37 322	27 326	36 196	54 201	38 549
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.....	85 237	6 472	1 391	4 030	10 710	5 029	9 486	11 450	22 073	12 596
VALUE										
Single owner-occupied housing units.....	925 678	90 345	126 397	116 209	90 968	113 219	98 774	98 724	94 587	90 548
Less than \$30,000.....	252 220	41 668	18 363	29 188	36 221	45 988	43 668	47 050	54 013	36 043
\$30,000 to \$49,999.....	296 775	28 517	10 811	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	296 775	28 517	10 811	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320	16 320
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	38 317	2 761	12 100	5 873	2 865	3 763	3 887	2 307	1 527	1 254
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	25 942	1 954	10 585	2 846	3 990	2 053	1 571	1 674	336	536
\$150,000 and over.....	10 873	852	6 089	692	475	1 137	504	444	269	411
Median.....	\$35 700	\$31 800	\$53 700	\$43 900	\$35 600	\$35 100	\$34 800	\$31 100	\$26 500	\$35 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Single owner-occupied housing units.....	497 848	88 240	43 482	62 444	41 537	84 036	47 079	45 849	43 378	41 932
Less than \$150.....	227 026	44 414	5 803	19 874	19 874	32 344	21 570	34 612	28 499	20 450
\$150 to \$199.....	105 466	17 734	8 508	14 999	8 767	20 238	9 151	11 058	5 952	9 059
\$200 to \$249.....	70 058	13 655	10 689	8 866	4 737	13 742	6 293	4 427	2 478	5 444
\$250 to \$299.....	28 269	7 820	8 020	4 023	1 744	6 023	3 162	1 628	81	334
\$300 to \$399.....	24 269	3 451	6 766	2 411	1 311	5 298	2 360	870	336	536
\$400 or more.....	2 820	1 735	2 433	1 470	196	1 934	377	164	105	105
Median.....	\$72 342	\$44 714	\$11 264	\$21 479	\$24 459	\$24 459	\$15 531	\$18 181	\$15 058	\$3 004
Percent of cash rent.....	\$1 53	\$145	\$232	\$15	\$141	\$167	\$151	\$135	\$105	\$143

¹Includes Other Asian and Pacific Islander groups identified in sample tabulations.
Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B)

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Block	Spanish origin ¹	Age		Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
				18 years and over	65 years and over					Percent	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
															Persons per unit
The State	4 916 686	10.5	1.1	554 203	648 126	30.9	1 988 915	1 961 163	1 793 399	69.6	2.1	9.2	2.67	36 700	153
Congressional District 1	546 208	51.5	0.9	393 146	74 588	29.7	221 190	221 020	199 430	54.4	1.6	18.0	2.68	31 800	145
COUNTIES															
St. Louis (pt.)	285 178	27.6	0.9	210 825	36 249	30.8	109 442	109 389	104 996	68.6	0.5	11.9	2.66	36 700	201
St. Louis city (pt.)	261 030	77.7	1.0	182 321	38 339	28.6	111 748	111 631	94 434	38.7	2.9	24.9	2.70	19 300	107
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bellevue Neighbors city	12 082	2.8	0.6	9 840	2 350	43.7	4 539	4 538	4 486	94.6	0.1	7.8	2.27	38 400	225
Berkeley city (pt.)	2 681	51.9	1.3	1 720	157	24.7	960	960	915	58.9	0.4	22.2	2.92	25 200	155
Clayton city	14 219	2.7	1.1	12 014	2 418	29.8	5 732	5 723	5 466	45.4	0.5	7.5	2.09	112 500	278
Ferguson	24 740	13.8	0.9	18 582	3 252	31.3	9 436	9 431	9 178	68.9	0.4	10.8	2.66	35 400	199
Florissant city (pt.)	2 546	5.1	0.8	1 917	227	34.7	972	972	926	73.4	0.4	8.9	2.75	62 700	223
Jennings city	17 026	27.3	0.9	12 919	3 101	33.6	6 903	6 902	6 648	79.9	0.3	13.7	2.55	26 200	165
Maplewood city	10 560	7.8	1.1	8 802	1 568	29.6	5 650	5 646	5 235	41.9	1.0	7.8	2.09	48 300	167
Overland city (pt.)	82	—	—	—	—	23.0	24	24	24	62.5	—	16.7	3.42	33 300	225
Richmond Heights city (pt.)	8 432	18.4	1.1	6 871	1 664	33.8	3 816	3 809	3 697	59.9	0.6	11.1	2.28	38 200	180
St. Louis city (pt.)	261 030	77.7	1.0	182 321	38 339	28.6	111 748	111 631	94 434	38.7	2.9	24.9	2.70	19 300	107
Spanish Lake (COP)	20 632	6.2	0.9	15 436	2 084	29.8	8 133	8 133	7 721	58.0	0.2	7.5	2.65	47 300	225
University City city	42 738	43.0	0.8	31 755	6 646	32.3	17 383	17 378	16 735	61.0	0.6	14.4	2.54	45 400	209
Congressional District 2	546 039	5.3	0.9	386 511	46 702	30.5	195 339	195 186	187 479	75.7	0.4	8.3	2.88	53 700	232
COUNTIES															
St. Charles (pt.)	65 185	1.6	0.7	44 744	4 513	28.0	23 562	23 549	22 343	74.5	0.5	7.9	2.87	47 600	185
St. Louis (pt.)	480 854	5.8	0.9	341 767	42 189	30.8	171 777	171 637	165 136	75.9	0.3	8.4	2.88	54 900	239
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Ballwin city	12 656	0.8	0.9	8 997	799	29.6	4 619	4 617	4 468	64.5	0.2	8.0	2.82	66 400	238
Berkeley city (pt.)	13 465	48.4	0.7	8 782	770	25.6	4 395	4 391	4 169	78.0	0.4	19.1	3.22	28 800	200
Bridgeton city	18 445	1.8	0.7	13 419	1 576	31.9	6 738	6 735	6 555	69.8	0.2	9.4	2.77	58 500	235
Creekside city	11 757	1.7	1.0	8 694	1 220	36.3	4 291	4 290	4 081	75.9	0.1	4.8	2.79	119 400	339
Florissant city (pt.)	52 826	4.6	0.7	37 635	3 914	32.6	17 076	17 072	16 798	85.0	0.1	9.4	3.31	47 400	265
Highway city	12 935	4.6	0.7	9 995	1 916	29.6	5 130	5 126	4 971	62.0	0.3	9.4	2.60	42 900	245
Kirkwood city (pt.)	26 407	6.9	0.6	20 084	4 136	35.2	10 538	10 533	10 231	76.6	0.2	8.1	2.56	57 400	265
Overland city (pt.)	19 538	4.0	0.9	14 840	2 389	32.3	7 534	7 530	7 379	73.7	0.5	10.3	2.64	31 900	189
Richmond Heights city (pt.)	2 884	1.8	1.4	2 344	507	36.3	1 301	1 300	1 270	60.6	0.3	7.4	2.27	77 700	197
St. Ann city	15 523	2.1	1.0	11 990	1 410	29.6	6 542	6 540	6 290	58.6	0.4	9.4	2.47	32 600	191
St. Charles city (pt.)	37 323	1.7	0.6	26 873	3 689	29.6	14 330	14 325	13 523	69.6	0.7	8.9	2.69	45 700	170
St. Peters city (pt.)	8 142	2.3	0.7	5 122	100	26.2	2 752	2 749	2 560	86.9	0.2	3.7	3.18	61 500	237
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 711	30.3	0.5	1 267	278	33.5	639	639	625	88.8	0.8	13.3	2.74	40 200	123
Congressional District 3	546 102	1.4	1.0	403 646	76 186	32.3	218 345	217 009	205 179	68.8	1.0	8.8	2.63	43 900	151
COUNTIES															
Jefferson	146 183	0.7	0.6	97 714	10 648	27.6	51 159	49 954	47 167	83.5	1.1	6.8	3.08	41 800	163
St. Louis (pt.)	207 864	1.4	0.8	153 604	23 957	33.1	76 821	76 726	73 698	77.7	0.3	7.4	2.76	54 400	223
St. Louis city (pt.)	192 055	1.9	1.6	152 328	41 581	37.1	90 365	90 329	83 614	52.5	1.5	11.3	2.25	32 400	127
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Alton (COP)	23 181	0.1	0.7	17 909	3 535	36.5	9 066	9 065	8 894	77.7	0.2	7.7	2.60	46 700	218
Arnold city	19 141	0.1	0.7	12 755	909	27.4	6 354	6 356	6 123	81.5	0.3	7.6	3.13	42 800	203
Concord (COP)	20 896	—	0.5	14 649	1 385	33.3	6 564	6 564	6 457	93.0	0.1	5.9	3.26	61 000	228
Crestwood city	12 815	0.5	0.6	9 640	1 328	37.0	4 562	4 562	4 486	91.2	—	7.0	2.86	58 500	223
Kirkwood city	5 580	2.5	0.1	1 196	200	36.2	575	575	560	83.0	0.4	7.0	2.78	84 700	309
Lemay (COP)	35 624	0.1	0.4	26 354	4 379	33.9	13 633	13 632	13 151	74.6	0.4	8.4	2.68	42 700	208
St. Louis city (pt.)	192 055	1.9	1.6	152 328	41 581	37.1	90 365	90 329	83 614	52.5	1.5	11.3	2.25	32 400	127
Sappington (COP)	11 388	0.1	0.7	8 616	1 410	36.8	4 160	4 160	4 042	77.0	0.3	8.5	2.76	69 700	249
Webster Groves city (pt.)	21 386	5.5	0.7	16 076	3 313	34.9	8 032	8 029	7 821	86.2	0.2	7.7	2.67	57 500	221
Congressional District 4	546 637	2.7	1.0	390 415	70 341	30.1	228 968	219 009	191 805	74.5	2.5	6.6	2.71	35 600	141
COUNTIES															
Barton	11 292	—	0.4	8 380	2 326	36.2	4 841	4 831	4 407	76.8	2.7	5.5	2.52	21 600	92
Bates	15 873	0.8	0.4	11 659	3 190	36.9	7 008	6 972	6 096	75.8	3.5	5.3	2.56	21 600	106
Belton	12 183	0.1	0.4	9 187	2 624	42.2	8 321	8 104	8 847	84.1	3.2	4.8	2.49	25 800	110
Camden	20 017	0.1	0.7	15 247	3 417	39.1	16 945	13 539	7 989	80.9	3.5	4.8	2.49	43 200	138
Cass	51 029	0.8	0.8	34 586	4 786	29.7	19 129	19 008	17 423	76.4	1.4	6.3	2.91	42 400	158
Cole	56 663	7.5	0.5	41 337	6 097	29.2	21 116	21 032	19 781	68.7	1.5	7.9	2.65	43 900	170
Henry	19 672	1.2	0.5	14 516	4 067	36.6	8 855	8 782	7 763	75.3	2.7	5.7	2.49	26 200	109
Hickory	6 367	—	0.5	4 906	1 451	46.4	4 732	2 995	2 631	83.7	3.3	4.0	2.42	26 900	91
Jackson (pt.)	80 389	0.7	1.3	51 765	4 185	27.1	27 692	27 435	25 939	77.9	0.5	7.9	3.09	47 600	196
Johnson	19 529	5.1	0.7	14 249	3 594	36.7	7 154	7 153	6 849	77.9	0.5	7.9	2.47	26 200	109

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 4—Con

COUNTIES—Con

	24 323	0.4	0.6	17 286	3 630	32.6	9 843	9 804	9 023	76.9	3.3	7.2	2 67	28 500	109
Laclede	29 721	2.8 <td>0.5<td>21 704</td><td>4 927</td><td>28.9<td>11 868<td>11 826<td>10 926<td>76.1</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	0.5 <td>21 704</td> <td>4 927</td> <td>28.9<td>11 868<td>11 826<td>10 926<td>76.1</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	21 704	4 927	28.9 <td>11 868<td>11 826<td>10 926<td>76.1</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td></td></td></td>	11 868 <td>11 826<td>10 926<td>76.1</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td></td></td>	11 826 <td>10 926<td>76.1</td><td>2.1</td><td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td></td>	10 926 <td>76.1</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>6.0<td>2 65</td><td>31 500<td>118</td></td></td>	76.1	2.1	6.0 <td>2 65</td> <td>31 500<td>118</td></td>	2 65	31 500 <td>118</td>	118
Lafayette	7 551	—	—	5 407	1 237	34.6	3 417	3 180	2 761	82.8	6.2	5.3	2 73	24 000	84
Marion	18 532	—	0.6	13 488	2 936	32.5	7 927	7 585	6 868	80.6	3.4	6.5	2 68	29 800	102
Miller	12 068	—	0.5	8 685	2 040	33.3	4 633	4 637	4 373	82.4	3.8	6.4	2 68	26 100	103
Monmouth	3 807	0.7	0.5	10 272	2 815	40.1	10 413	9 458	5 309	82.6	4.2	5.7	2 56	29 400	102
Morgan	36 378	3.8	0.6	26 510	5 865	33.3	15 262	15 238	13 839	75.7	2.3	7.9	2 59	27 800	135
Perlin	42 011	11.1	0.4	30 460	2 539	22.1	11 863	11 821	10 525	54.2	1.7	7.7	2 49	27 000	158
Pulaski	8 222	0.2	0.4	6 001	979	40.1	4 162	3 968	3 406	75.4	6.6	4.0	2 59	22 700	97
St. Clair	21 070	—	0.5	15 090	3 383	34.4	8 706	8 625	7 863	78.5	6.8	6.4	2 65	24 200	88
Texas	19 806	0.2	0.5	14 521	3 377	34.0	8 338	8 322	7 497	73.5	3.8	7.0	2 50	23 000	107
Vermon															

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Bellton city	12 708	0.8	1.4	8 598	801	27.1	4 815	4 807	4 422	71.3	0.4	9.0	2 86	41 700	166
Blue Springs city	25 921	1.5	1.5	16 363	972	26.9	8 809	8 803	8 300	77.7	0.1	54.5	2 12	34 500	249
Fort Leonard Wood (CDP)	21 262	18.7	6.7	15 619	46	20.0	2 916	2 915	2 744	0.4	0.2	3.8	3.57	15 800	229
Independence city (pl)	23 346	0.5	1.8	14 933	1 064	26.0	7 719	7 716	7 455	72.9	0.3	10.6	3 11	43 600	168
Jefferson City city (pl)	33 594	1.2	0.5	25 163	4 406	31.3	13 472	12 464	12 459	59.6	4.0	24.0	3 07	46 600	223
Lee's Summit city (pl)	5 182	1.1	0.9	3 339	51	26.7	1 901	1 896	1 690	76.2	0.3	8.2	3 07	40 600	135
St. Louis city	20 927	6.3	0.7	15 748	3 986	35.1	9 425	9 422	8 589	71.8	1.9	9.4	2 41	24 500	135
Warrensburg city	13 807	6.1	0.9	11 911	1 322	21.7	4 531	4 504	4 100	49.9	1.2	6.5	2 78	38 100	153

Congressional District 5

COUNTIES

Jackson city	546 882	22.9	2.8	405 263	71 266	31.1	233 981	233 837	215 510	59.8	1.2	11.9	2 49	35 100	167
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PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Grandview city	24 502	8.0	1.6	16 961	1 135	26.4	9 409	9 398	8 739	62.5	0.5	9.7	2 79	46 900	204
Independence city (pl)	88 460	0.1	1.3	66 415	1 128	32.7	36 678	36 658	34 794	69.6	0.6	8.1	2 52	36 300	167
Kansas City city (pl)	371 991	32.8	3.5	275 584	50 523	30.6	162 735	162 650	147 617	55.7	1.5	13.7	2 46	30 700	159
Lee's Summit city (pl)	33 594	1.2	0.5	25 163	4 406	31.3	13 472	12 464	12 459	59.6	4.0	24.0	3 07	46 600	223
Raytown city	31 759	8.8	1.2	24 192	3 579	35.1	12 426	12 409	12 142	78.1	0.2	7.4	2 60	45 000	218

Congressional District 6

COUNTIES

Andrew	13 980	0.1	0.5	9 670	2 081	32.3	5 513	5 417	4 932	80.6	2.4	4.9	2 79	34 800	123
Andrew	8 405	0.5	0.7	6 402	1 648	34.9	3 617	3 616	3 297	66.7	2.0	5.7	2 50	25 500	106
Buchanan	87 888	3.0	1.8	64 045	3 443	31.8	36 200	36 099	32 917	68.7	1.7	9.1	2 60	29 000	132
Casswell	8 660	—	0.5	6 295	1 765	37.2	3 855	3 803	3 301	81.4	7.7	4.6	2 47	22 600	109
Carroll	12 311	2.2	0.6	8 868	2 406	35.5	5 482	5 474	4 769	74.3	2.7	6.6	2 53	21 800	84
Cherokee	10 489	4.9	0.3	7 809	2 179	37.4	4 812	4 705	4 045	78.5	4.9	5.3	2 55	21 500	85
Clay	136 488	1.1	0.6	98 014	10 654	29.7	52 332	52 309	49 743	68.9	0.7	7.8	2 81	34 600	225
Clinton	15 916	2.7	0.6	11 425	2 839	32.4	6 122	6 109	5 556	79.5	6.9	6.0	2 40	21 300	117
Cooper	8 405	0.6	0.7	10 515	2 502	33.5	5 868	5 857	5 382	76.0	3.5	6.8	2 62	27 600	106
Dawson	8 603	0.1	0.5	6 469	1 778	32.7	3 823	3 793	3 378	78.7	5.8	5.1	2 60	19 900	86
De Kalb	8 222	—	0.6	5 989	1 558	35.8	3 487	3 476	3 075	77.4	2.6	5.1	2 61	23 300	93
Gentry	7 987	—	0.5	5 946	1 555	40.0	3 577	3 574	3 176	79.0	3.8	4.7	2 45	21 500	92
Grady	11 959	0.1	0.6	8 915	2 363	36.8	5 564	5 525	4 866	74.6	2.9	6.6	2 47	22 600	109
Harrison	9 890	—	0.5	7 552	2 235	39.8	4 850	4 828	4 137	75.4	5.0	5.4	2 39	16 400	82
Jefferson	6 882	1.1	0.3	5 138	1 365	39.3	3 758	3 748	3 271	77.1	3.6	4.3	2 44	19 200	107
Lincoln	10 508	8.3	0.3	7 917	2 048	33.3	4 969	4 968	4 383	79.0	4.0	7.5	2 56	25 300	101
Madison	11 991	0.2	1.3	3 336	62	31.5	683	680	636	82.4	3.6	3.9	2 32	39 700	101
Marion	15 495	1.1	0.7	11 802	3 452	39.7	7 137	7 116	6 312	79.6	2.5	6.6	2 40	20 500	93
Merger	15 739	1.2	0.5	11 425	2 839	32.4	6 703	6 659	6 029	73.1	2.6	6.6	2 44	30 300	117
Monroe	4 685	—	0.3	3 632	997	42.5	2 460	2 452	1 910	77.7	6.4	4.0	2 47	19 600	80
Northway	21 992	8.4	0.5	16 582	3 090	27.8	8 514	8 498	7 687	68.4	2.6	5.5	2 58	28 100	179
Polk	46 341	1.2	2.2	32 115	3 009	29.4	17 944	17 880	16 403	69.5	1.0	7.2	2 80	57 700	214
Pulaski	6 092	—	0.6	4 489	1 233	39.6	2 888	2 820	2 402	79.8	8.3	4.4	2 50	19 100	93
Ray	21 278	1.5	0.4	14 934	2 829	32.2	8 233	8 195	7 412	82.7	2.5	7.6	2 66	25 300	101
Saline	24 919	5.9	0.5	18 364	4 369	33.6	10 790	10 254	9 363	71.6	2.6	7.6	2 53	29 600	115
Schuyler	4 979	0.1	0.7	3 655	1 038	36.6	2 107	2 088	1 934	78.9	5.3	4.0	2 53	8 700	84
Union	7 434	0.1	0.6	5 603	1 500	39.7	3 503	3 443	2 955	80.0	4.6	5.5	2 49	19 600	88
Worth	3 008	—	0.2	2 245	651	40.8	1 458	1 453	1 277	78.3	3.9	5.3	2 47	12 900	84

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Excelsior Springs city	18 424	3.4	0.7	7 281	1 462	28.5	4 250	4 246	3 798	65.5	1.4	8.8	2 62	34 400	136
Independence city (pl)	24 995	0.5	1.3	18 364	1 233	39.6	9 425	9 402	9 234	69.4	1.2	7.1	2 69	83 800	242
Independence city (pl)	88 460	0.1	1.3	66 415	1 128	32.7	36 678	36 658	34 794	69.6	0.6	8.1	2 52	36 300	167
Kansas City city (pl)	371 991	32.8	3.5	275 584	50 523	30.6	162 735	162 650	147 617	55.7	1.5	13.7	2 46	30 700	159
Liberty city	76 261	2.8	1.7	51 898	1 398	21.9	5 786	5 784	5 495	69.8	1.8	8.2	2 62	48 900	204

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent			Age			Occupied								
	Total	Black	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Percent				Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
									Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner			
Congressional District 6—Can.															
Marshall city	12 781	6.1	0.6	9 427	1 999	31.8	5 068	5 059	4 729	66.6	1.4	9.6	2.49	35 000	127
St. Joseph city	76 691	3.4	1.9	56 213	12 201	31.8	31 945	31 904	29 088	66.8	1.5	9.7	2.56	28 600	133
Congressional District 7	545 921	0.8	0.6	399 610	81 401	32.1	229 001	225 150	204 440	74.3	2.4	7.1	2.59	31 100	135
COUNTIES															
Barry	24 408	—	0.5	17 848	4 636	36.8	11 176	10 854	9 305	80.3	3.5	5.4	2.60	29 200	112
Cedar	11 894	—	0.7	9 035	2 782	41.9	5 628	5 505	4 791	80.9	3.8	5.2	2.44	26 800	98
Christian	22 402	—	0.5	15 544	2 631	30.5	8 629	8 587	7 979	82.1	2.8	6.9	2.80	33 700	130
Dade	7 383	0.2	0.4	5 585	1 728	40.8	3 476	3 402	2 929	82.2	4.0	5.0	2.48	21 200	90
Dallas	12 096	0.1	0.6	8 779	2 314	36.5	5 067	4 937	4 458	83.4	5.7	5.2	2.67	21 900	73
Douglas	11 594	—	0.6	8 242	1 849	34.0	4 660	4 432	4 166	81.5	8.5	5.6	2.75	23 900	100
Greene	185 302	1.6	0.7	137 933	22 067	29.2	74 918	74 854	69 199	66.8	1.0	8.3	2.54	36 200	160
Jasper	86 958	1.2	0.7	63 505	12 880	31.9	36 227	36 179	33 560	71.7	1.7	8.4	2.53	25 400	103
Lawrence	28 973	—	0.6	20 495	5 130	34.3	11 752	11 723	10 741	78.8	2.0	6.7	2.65	26 800	110
McDonald	14 917	—	0.8	10 536	2 222	33.4	6 404	6 219	5 522	78.0	3.3	6.2	2.68	22 800	89
Newton	40 555	0.3	0.5	28 929	5 558	32.4	16 048	16 006	14 876	78.5	2.1	6.1	2.70	30 100	116
Ozark	7 961	—	0.7	5 843	1 434	37.5	3 746	3 553	3 026	82.5	8.0	6.1	2.62	25 400	78
Park	18 822	0.2	0.6	13 877	3 238	32.7	7 747	7 714	6 783	77.1	3.2	5.0	2.61	25 900	104
Stone	15 587	—	0.3	11 782	3 059	41.2	8 844	7 014	6 107	85.3	3.1	4.2	2.55	38 700	111
Taney	20 467	0.1	0.5	16 021	4 409	40.5	10 276	9 590	8 037	80.2	2.3	5.3	2.42	37 400	127
Webster	20 414	0.3	0.5	13 916	2 743	30.5	7 701	7 687	6 929	80.6	4.5	5.9	2.90	28 200	108
Wright	16 188	0.2	0.7	11 540	2 721	34.2	6 702	6 694	6 032	79.2	5.5	6.4	2.66	21 400	94
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Carthage city	11 104	1.8	0.5	8 255	2 203	34.9	4 716	4 709	4 379	71.4	1.8	8.9	2.42	25 600	113
Joplin city	38 893	2.0	0.9	29 469	6 189	32.3	17 372	17 362	16 045	64.0	1.1	9.8	2.35	25 600	125
Springfield city	133 116	2.1	0.7	102 223	17 589	28.9	56 078	56 040	51 702	60.9	0.9	9.3	2.40	33 900	161
Congressional District 8	546 112	4.4	0.5	387 786	81 160	31.4	222 941	217 235	196 050	73.7	4.4	8.5	2.72	26 500	105
COUNTIES															
Ballinger	10 301	—	0.2	7 347	1 651	33.5	4 255	4 159	3 717	83.0	9.2	5.7	2.75	21 700	96
Butler	37 693	5.0	0.6	27 028	5 643	33.1	15 901	15 732	14 181	70.9	3.4	9.6	2.62	25 000	109
Cape Girardeau	89 837	3.8	0.5	64 208	7 360	28.6	22 737	22 688	20 968	70.7	2.3	7.6	2.63	40 100	160
Carter	5 428	—	0.6	3 793	815	31.9	2 267	2 204	1 962	77.6	12.3	6.2	2.74	19 100	89
Crawford	18 300	—	0.5	12 915	3 143	33.3	8 665	7 730	6 586	79.3	4.4	6.1	2.76	25 000	97
DeWitt	14 517	—	0.5	10 445	2 426	33.7	6 318	6 186	5 398	75.9	4.2	6.4	2.66	26 300	92
Dunklin	36 324	6.3	0.6	25 440	5 750	32.3	14 820	14 762	13 588	67.3	2.7	11.0	2.65	22 600	78
Franklin (pt.)	6 514	—	0.7	4 596	885	30.8	2 624	2 575	2 382	74.9	1.5	9.4	2.73	28 700	105
Howell	28 807	0.2	0.4	20 724	4 598	34.1	11 864	11 822	10 759	77.6	5.7	6.6	2.65	26 800	100
Iron	11 084	0.4	0.7	7 787	1 832	33.1	4 389	4 185	3 806	78.9	6.6	5.2	2.80	26 100	104
Madison	10 725	—	0.4	7 897	2 090	36.6	5 018	4 828	4 107	79.1	5.2	7.3	2.60	21 300	98
Mississippi	12 796	18.7	0.6	10 716	2 365	30.8	6 035	6 035	5 511	66.5	2.8	12.8	2.82	22 500	84
New Madrid	22 945	15.7	0.7	15 389	3 157	29.8	9 023	9 009	7 965	65.4	4.3	11.9	2.86	21 900	81
Oregon	10 238	—	0.5	7 393	1 937	36.0	4 497	4 457	3 886	80.1	9.1	7.5	2.60	19 500	77
Permiest	24 987	26.3	0.7	16 666	3 841	29.6	9 819	9 732	8 883	57.1	7.1	14.4	2.79	18 000	68
Perry	16 784	0.1	0.3	11 731	2 799	30.9	6 452	6 297	5 781	82.2	4.0	5.8	2.83	32 700	120
Phelps	33 633	0.9	0.9	25 076	4 124	27.5	12 916	12 770	11 509	68.8	2.9	7.3	2.66	31 900	123
Reynolds	7 230	—	0.4	5 075	1 065	32.1	3 439	3 387	2 939	79.7	9.6	5.2	2.71	21 500	93
Ripley	12 458	0.1	0.7	8 987	2 286	36.2	5 337	5 190	4 575	80.3	7.9	7.9	2.69	21 600	82
Ste. Genevieve	15 180	0.3	0.5	10 391	1 925	29.6	5 932	5 408	4 941	84.3	2.9	5.7	3.03	36 400	119
St. Francois	47 600	0.3	0.5	30 373	6 629	32.9	17 410	16 592	15 189	79.0	3.3	8.3	2.73	24 500	115
Staff	39 647	8.0	0.5	27 163	4 795	29.4	15 213	15 176	13 967	71.2	9.9	10.8	2.81	29 300	125
Shannon	7 885	—	0.4	5 573	1 119	37.6	3 241	3 146	2 628	80.2	13.3	5.8	2.76	18 800	81
Shodard	29 009	2.2	0.5	20 879	4 650	33.6	11 987	11 899	10 694	76.1	2.1	7.4	2.66	24 800	95
Washington	17 983	0.6	0.4	11 895	2 074	28.4	7 111	6 959	5 950	79.3	9.5	8.2	3.02	22 600	90
Wayne	11 277	—	0.5	8 279	2 201	38.0	5 662	4 807	4 278	78.0	9.5	6.5	2.61	19 200	89
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Cape Girardeau city	34 361	5.9	0.5	26 832	4 337	27.3	13 421	13 414	12 505	62.5	1.6	9.0	2.48	41 200	164
Joplin city	74 644	7.6	0.5	52 800	8 204	32.4	24 024	23 824	22 204	62.4	2.4	10.4	2.49	33 400	165
Paplar bluff city	17 139	6.8	0.7	12 603	3 185	34.7	7 593	7 590	6 936	60.3	1.9	12.6	2.42	23 400	109
Rolla city	13 303	1.8	1.4	10 787	1 380	23.7	4 855	4 851	4 483	55.0	2.2	7.9	2.41	34 300	133
Sikeston city	17 451	13.1	0.3	12 066	2 238	30.1	8 829	8 824	6 344	62.9	1.1	13.9	2.70	32 400	138
Congressional District 9	546 171	3.3	0.6	391 319	68 313	29.0	214 320	209 258	190 210	74.2	2.9	6.5	2.74	35 700	143

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 9—Con.

COUNTRIES

Adair	24 870	1.3	0.5	19 417	3 114	25.7	9 833	9 743	8 947	63.8	3.1	6.8	2 44	32 900	139
Audrain	26 458	5.6	1.0	18 786	4 065	32.2	10 540	10 533	9 779	76.5	2.5	6.9	2 63	28 300	105
Boone	00 376	6.4	1.0	77 069	7 592	24.8	37 419	37 384	35 296	56.4	1.8	7.6	2 51	48 200	185
Callaway	32 252	5.2	0.6	23 145	3 907	28.8	11 727	11 545	10 658	76.4	3.0	6.9	2 75	36 000	152
Clark	8 493	0.1	0.3	5 962	1 423	32.3	3 497	3 460	3 110	77.8	5.7	6.1	2 69	22 000	98
Franklin (pt)	64 719	1.1	0.5	43 891	7 439	29.0	24 899	23 711	21 632	79.2	2.5	6.4	2 97	37 400	128
Groesbeide	13 181	—	0.4	9 869	2 719	38.4	6 620	6 285	5 032	81.8	4.9	6.0	2 58	26 300	97
Knox	5 508	0.1	0.1	4 022	1 154	37.3	2 512	2 494	2 080	79.9	5.5	4.9	2 60	19 000	85
Linn	10 901	3.3	0.3	7 891	1 861	31.9	4 378	4 336	3 955	75.7	3.3	5.5	2 64	23 700	105
Linn	22 193	2.5	0.6	15 538	3 255	31.6	9 657	8 527	7 638	82.3	3.2	6.0	2 85	30 700	115
Macon	16 313	1.9	0.5	12 026	3 266	36.7	7 213	7 168	6 386	80.7	4.4	5.7	2 53	23 800	106
Marion	28 638	4.7	0.6	20 645	4 907	32.6	11 800	11 642	10 696	71.2	2.5	8.0	2 59	26 600	116
Monroe	9 716	3.2	0.7	7 008	1 812	34.0	4 092	4 070	3 619	77.4	5.0	5.7	2 63	24 100	96
Montgomery	11 537	3.2	0.4	8 299	2 227	35.6	5 169	5 152	4 266	79.4	4.7	5.2	2 66	22 700	89
Osage	12 014	—	0.6	8 194	1 823	29.3	5 051	4 694	3 979	82.7	5.7	6.1	3 01	28 600	93
Pike	17 568	5.8	0.4	12 301	2 820	32.4	7 389	7 137	6 298	75.5	6.8	6.8	2 74	23 100	90
Polk	8 911	1.8	0.3	6 321	1 384	37.7	3 412	3 397	3 183	80.6	3.5	4.8	2 78	28 400	106
Randolph	25 460	6.4	0.7	18 638	4 234	31.4	10 134	10 073	9 260	73.9	2.7	7.4	2 59	26 200	119
St. Charles (pt)	78 922	1.1	0.7	51 083	4 171	27.3	26 466	25 974	24 128	85.7	1.0	5.6	3 26	48 700	202
Scotland	5 415	—	0.4	3 933	1 168	37.6	2 355	2 351	2 057	78.0	6.7	4.8	2 59	18 200	97
Shelby	7 826	0.9	0.3	5 818	1 762	37.8	3 619	3 602	3 090	77.9	3.8	5.8	2 48	18 400	85
Warren	14 900	3.3	0.5	10 563	2 270	32.4	6 538	5 980	5 141	81.3	3.6	5.3	2 85	37 900	129
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Columbia city	62 061	8.7	1.1	51 168	4 720	23.7	22 690	22 676	21 452	45.6	1.6	8.4	2 34	49 500	189
Fulton city	19 046	10.8	0.6	8 697	1 887	29.5	3 699	3 696	3 468	64.5	1.2	10.1	2 43	33 700	148
Harrisburg city	18 811	6.4	0.7	13 669	3 369	32.8	7 874	7 861	7 164	68.8	2.1	9.3	2 57	23 800	116
Jefferson City city (pt)	25	—	—	17	5	23.5	10	10	10	60.0	10.0	—	2 50	28 800	—
Kirksville city	17 167	1.8	0.7	14 097	2 219	24.3	6 718	6 708	6 264	55.6	2.1	7.7	2 25	34 100	142
Marion city	12 276	9.0	1.7	8 885	2 168	33.4	5 114	5 112	4 773	72.4	0.9	9.1	2 46	29 500	117
Marion city	13 418	6.5	0.5	9 877	2 816	33.9	5 773	5 769	5 365	68.7	2.0	8.8	2 46	26 600	119
St. Charles city (pt)	56	—	—	36	3	27.5	14	14	14	100.0	—	—	4 00	56 400	—
St. Peters city (pt)	7 558	1.0	0.5	4 829	319	27.0	2 534	2 533	2 406	88.5	0.2	5.3	3 14	55 900	203

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts****URBAN AND RURAL**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Total persons	4 916 686	546 037	546 188	546 137	546 696	546 827	546 610	545 921	546 125	546 145
Urban	3 349 469	542 493	530 348	459 158	245 030	543 290	309 480	266 346	206 627	246 697
Inside urban areas	2 420 143	24 899	758	2 081	3 706	2 443	3 404	196 347	3 447	107 604
Outside urban areas	729 326	—	3 872	20 023	201 017	—	89 065	69 559	206 627	139 163
Rural	1 567 217	3 544	15 840	86 979	301 666	3 537	237 130	279 575	339 498	299 448
Farm	282 074	1 007	303	1 709	58 195	1 534	65 618	50 247	44 796	60 945

ANCESTRY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Total persons	4 916 686	546 037	546 188	546 137	546 696	546 827	546 610	545 921	546 125	546 145
Single ancestry group	2 213 775	352 481	233 883	237 901	221 567	276 532	207 908	207 339	235 696	240 468
English	24 899	758	2 081	1 716	3 706	2 443	3 404	196 347	3 447	107 604
English only	22 207	20 499	34 678	67 601	51 384	72 068	90 183	84 879	63 442	63 442
French	31 174	2 566	5 588	8 424	4 896	4 025	4 402	3 723	10 130	160
German	633 291	45 005	87 001	109 243	78 468	39 773	61 493	43 996	62 552	105 239
Greek	5 626	707	1 302	1 540	300	867	170	281	136	293
Hungarian	4 310	904	1 291	1 429	461	303	319	359	289	436
Irish	242 610	17 674	26 337	29 149	26 405	24 946	27 508	30 432	34 952	25 207
Italian	52 849	7 067	8 930	14 332	2 777	9 426	4 154	2 067	1 358	426
Norwegian	6 734	312	661	421	1 017	881	1 004	1 032	457	749
Polish	26 449	5 153	5 449	1 862	5 799	2 985	2 160	1 825	1 099	2 150
Portuguese	947	107	163	135	108	114	138	103	49	70
Russian	14 021	893	9 939	555	203	1 660	319	137	113	502
Scandinavian	16 754	806	1 040	1 144	2 144	2 263	2 493	2 693	1 304	1 726
Swedish	15 676	710	1 325	1 133	1 930	2 751	2 572	2 695	855	1 705
Ukrainian	2 253	407	567	397	112	252	360	54	20	84
Other	585 143	244 504	43 047	27 649	29 613	132 290	24 918	21 459	33 652	28 031
Multiple ancestry group	1 743 994	115 852	239 964	236 010	197 521	178 693	210 782	196 432	164 722	204 018
Ancestry not specified	956 917	77 704	72 341	72 286	127 608	91 629	127 926	142 150	145 701	101 639
Not reported	558 182	52 527	41 789	45 487	75 012	61 629	73 045	78 956	69 491	60 446
Selected multiple ancestry groups:										
English and other group(s)	669 734	37 774	88 541	73 719	80 724	74 896	88 354	84 190	60 626	80 910
German and other group(s)	288 894	20 278	43 916	52 064	27 109	24 915	27 673	26 932	33 871	32 136
French and other group(s)	942 141	66 106	139 861	145 053	104 153	85 947	110 889	90 527	78 872	120 733
Irish and other group(s)	886 539	57 238	113 587	115 511	101 798	90 596	107 516	103 862	93 253	101 778
Italian and other group(s)	67 600	7 928	15 970	15 456	4 329	6 406	4 795	3 707	2 621	5 978
Polish and other group(s)	48 478	6 426	11 999	9 487	3 355	3 364	3 837	2 874	2 002	3 164

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
In households	4 789 043	534 305	539 260	538 916	520 285	537 543	533 482	529 912	533 695	521 645
Family householder	1 316 955	133 111	148 100	148 161	148 351	141 654	151 333	153 203	150 171	142 871
Nonfamily householder	180 547	26 557	16 507	20 440	16 441	29 493	19 261	17 788	15 344	18 716
Male	297 370	40 767	23 017	36 696	27 147	44 513	32 672	33 716	30 338	29 104
Female	115 060	91 001	129 244	125 920	132 612	111 094	134 155	133 221	129 734	126 019
Other relatives	1 776 644	225 951	212 273	197 530	188 623	192 921	187 894	186 398	199 933	191 921
Nonrelatives	107 467	17 618	10 119	10 169	7 811	17 668	8 167	9 584	8 115	13 014
Persons per household	2.67	2.68	2.87	2.63	2.71	2.49	2.62	2.59	2.72	2.74
Persons per family	3.20	3.38	3.31	3.18	3.16	3.15	3.13	3.06	3.20	3.23

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Households	1 794 872	199 735	187 624	205 297	192 639	215 660	203 266	204 707	195 853	190 691
1 person	426 759	59 019	33 683	51 572	40 030	64 554	47 576	46 754	42 345	41 226
2 persons	580 127	56 686	57 323	65 670	64 219	68 102	68 802	72 947	64 976	61 402
3 persons	304 627	31 056	35 409	34 765	34 510	34 039	34 025	34 282	34 486	33 055
4 persons	267 754	24 054	24 952	29 399	31 596	26 590	30 732	29 818	29 584	30 999
5 persons	129 943	13 759	16 932	14 617	13 762	12 386	14 487	13 625	14 651	14 724
6 or more persons	85 692	15 161	9 325	9 274	7 922	9 989	7 644	7 281	9 811	9 285

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Families	1 316 955	133 111	148 100	148 161	148 351	141 654	151 333	153 203	150 171	142 871
With own children under 18 years	660 260	65 820	80 437	71 381	76 834	67 603	74 523	73 174	75 243	75 245
Married-couple families	117 581	91 653	129 214	125 780	132 499	111 585	133 820	135 450	130 174	127 206
With own children under 18 years	549 673	41 731	69 798	60 989	67 472	50 405	64 850	63 381	64 295	66 752
Female householder, no husband present	161 325	35 166	15 331	18 026	12 396	24 709	13 644	14 050	16 198	11 805
With own children under 18 years	95 770	21 706	9 173	8 644	7 911	15 145	8 221	8 342	9 499	6 929

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons in group quarters	127 643	11 732	6 928	7 221	26 411	9 284	13 128	16 009	12 430	24 500
Inmate of mental hospital	16 117	255	126	305	39	191	159	87	487	299
Inmate of home for the aged	37 942	7 215	4 560	3 561	4 011	3 978	5 620	3 914	4 861	4 412
Inmate of other institution	15 291	3 325	685	848	4 621	1 863	717	1 704	825	2 703
Child delinquency	47 241	4 090	821	538	5 159	1 539	4 409	9 535	5 207	15 945
Other, in group quarters	23 050	2 847	726	1 569	12 381	1 715	1 296	697	850	761

MARITAL STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Male, 15 years and over	1 806 675	190 150	199 792	201 025	208 678	199 933	203 042	201 857	198 847	203 351
Single	487 771	67 149	33 177	33 540	34 229	59 191	52 619	48 219	48 455	57 722
Now married, except separated	1 147 917	95 666	131 726	128 563	137 502	115 483	136 387	138 662	138 697	143 675
Separated	26 102	7 698	1 988	2 392	2 034	4 187	1 914	1 764	2 282	1 843
Widowed	38 468	12 720	3 887	3 518	2 674	4 998	2 567	2 567	3 758	2 223
Divorced	96 561	12 501	9 014	10 924	9 723	16 229	10 421	10 214	8 828	8 707
Female, 15 years and over	2 018 870	233 331	220 175	231 444	212 538	233 477	223 482	225 954	220 412	217 857
Single	420 766	68 724	48 401	49 375	35 369	54 940	38 818	38 906	37 241	48 992
Now married, except separated	1 142 143	94 943	131 842	128 527	135 708	114 596	136 797	137 889	133 172	128 669
Separated	39 468	12 720	3 887	3 518	2 674	4 998	2 567	2 567	3 758	2 223
Widowed	274 617	35 927	21 922	33 142	27 206	32 653	31 460	31 267	33 911	27 129
Divorced	142 876	21 017	15 036	17 082	12 204	25 067	13 971	15 325	12 330	10 844

FERTILITY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Women 15 to 44 years	1 113 402	127 121	133 926	121 895	119 020	127 466	119 443	120 105	115 733	128 693
Children ever born	1 483 256	164 807	166 384	149 667	171 134	158 808	165 648	162 939	175 052	166 817
Per 1,000 women	1 332	1 312	1 242	1 228	1 438	1 246	1 387	1 357	1 513	1 296

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction for meaning of symbols. See introduction for definitions of terms. See appendix B.)

The State

Congressional Districts

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	4 916 060	546 037	546 188	546 137	546 696	546 827	546 610	545 921	546 125	546 145
Native-born	4 831 070	532 564	531 840	531 829	539 177	539 930	540 890	540 814	542 172	538 954
Born in State	3 448 663	364 224	365 589	367 693	375 924	375 528	400 686	355 079	410 773	413 167
Born in other States	385 836	166 296	164 253	162 825	159 617	159 399	138 891	162 631	140 254	123 908
Born abroad or sea etc.	16 571	1 344	2 028	3 111	3 536	2 003	313	2 104	1 143	1 789
Foreign born	85 616	13 473	14 348	14 308	7 619	13 897	5 720	5 107	3 953	7 191

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years	1 010 084	113 420	120 828	105 396	115 294	103 744	110 900	109 066	118 263	113 833
Speak only English at home	985 974	110 407	117 461	102 591	112 500	99 790	108 622	106 889	116 084	110 864
Speak a language other than English at home	24 710	3 013	3 367	2 799	2 794	3 774	2 278	2 137	2 179	2 969
Spanish language spoken at home	8 171	1 152	1 053	648	793	1 745	735	715	526	804
Other languages spoken at home	7 290	1 086	941	586	736	1 598	692	577	491	683
Speak English very well or well	761	66	112	62	57	147	43	138	35	121
Other language spoken at home	16 539	1 861	2 314	2 151	2 001	2 029	1 543	1 422	1 053	2 165
Speak English not well or not at all	15 068	1 557	2 142	2 033	1 846	1 786	1 458	1 299	982	1 968
Speak English not well or not at all	471	304	172	119	155	243	85	123	71	199

Persons 18 years and over	2 532 402	292 753	386 770	403 551	390 308	405 083	396 550	399 068	387 362	390 373
Speak only English at home	2 437 271	276 639	372 889	384 735	379 35	385 531	387 976	391 902	379 748	379 416
Speak a language other than English at home	115 131	16 114	14 581	18 816	11 723	19 552	8 574	7 166	7 614	11 225
Spanish language spoken at home	38 583	5 259	4 622	7 779	2 855	7 243	2 453	2 121	2 171	2 521
Other languages spoken at home	25 799	3 486	2 625	2 476	2 794	6 767	2 258	1 954	1 387	2 052
Speak English very well or well	2 784	246	169	383	299	012	195	69	108	173
Other language spoken at home	86 548	12 382	11 767	15 957	8 052	11 773	6 221	5 063	6 119	9 996
Speak English not well or well	78 237	0 858	10 769	14 317	7 548	10 272	5 663	4 564	5 769	8 477
Speak English not well or not at all	8 311	1 524	1 018	1 640	502	1 501	458	499	308	819

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over	2 078 854	217 857	262 607	240 314	231 662	252 021	235 309	215 586	194 006	229 492
Car, truck, or van	81 246	75 259	246 121	213 385	217 395	205 224	195 214	189 214	173 191	194 450
Drive alone	357 280	33 343	194 263	157 994	138 159	164 016	156 236	146 451	126 873	139 925
Carpool	453 789	41 916	51 338	55 391	57 758	53 379	48 988	42 763	45 231	56 525
Public transportation	78 891	8 645	7 289	9 209	9 880	9 880	9 880	9 880	9 880	9 880
Walked only	9 601	9 601	4 962	7 189	17 506	8 694	11 100	10 295	10 043	15 643
Other means	21 783	1 701	1 897	1 587	3 456	2 305	2 290	2 828	2 662	3 057
Worked at home	72 018	2 419	3 982	3 212	13 014	3 747	13 716	11 839	9 799	12 110
Persons per private vehicle	17	1 15	1 13	1 17	1 21	1 16	1 16	1 14	1 18	1 20

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 287 588	156 329	157 227	131 822	137 082	135 408	135 261	139 714	138 897	156 118
Nursery school	55 002	8 188	8 188	3 529	3 529	2 608	2 608	2 608	2 608	2 608
Kindergarten	36 766	5 281	5 281	1 864	2 221	1 839	1 839	1 839	1 839	1 839
Private	36 766	4 617	4 617	1 163	3 087	5 019	3 690	2 403	2 104	3 284
Public	580 723	751 363	68 649	9 922	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260
Elementary and elementary (to 8 years)	580 723	63 068	61 649	9 922	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260	71 260
Private	92 563	14 663	17 714	19 994	5 712	10 375	4 355	2 712	5 588	10 830
Public	324 950	37 622	41 624	34 356	34 790	32 769	34 257	34 027	35 664	53 662
High school (to 12 years)	324 950	37 622	41 624	34 356	34 790	32 769	34 257	34 027	35 664	53 662
Private	34 023	5 470	7 680	8 438	1 637	4 653	1 286	920	503	2 436
College	22 136	32 758	26 595	21 024	20 035	26 358	19 995	29 474	18 332	39 429
Public	179 362	19 892	19 040	13 974	18 747	20 251	15 747	20 078	18 479	33 754
Private	55 258	12 866	7 555	7 050	1 888	6 107	4 248	9 416	453	5 675

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over										
	2 018	654 712	323 308	327 895	316 759	332 340	331 836	328 793	321 498	360 615
Elementary (to 8 years)	634	74 870	38 962	81 222	69 021	48 435	63 188	71 641	114 331	72 541
High school	430 386	56 674	33 856	52 968	45 548	52 159	43 838	50 597	51 272	41 474
4 years	169 240	58 101	31 581	127 873	121 783	139 130	126 355	102 666	16 380	36 087
College	389 304	44 463	57 302	41 787	39 219	55 223	44 860	43 737	26 626	36 087
4 or more years	405 515	47 396	62 607	43 783	35 098	52 640	38 820	36 463	26 583	42 125
Percent high school graduates	63 5	58 6	77 5	60 3	63 8	69 7	62 1	62 8	48 5	63 1

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	4 564 359	506 795	507 174	509 127	505 060	508 822	507 345	504 354	506 156	505 184
Same house	2 465 179	302 337	276 247	301 329	284 413	280 983	274 418	258 355	275 119	256 501
Different house in United States	2 065 386	200 471	226 403	205 930	253 623	223 348	230 438	251 123	228 950	244 880
Same country	1 099 467	17 903	24 580	110 822	119 530	147 338	119 035	120 071	125 278	114 810
Different country	965 918	82 568	91 823	95 108	134 093	76 030	111 403	131 052	103 572	130 070
Same State	536 916	49 263	44 773	68 545	68 979	25 655	68 758	62 959	63 362	64 824
Different State	429 091	33 305	57 050	26 563	65 114	50 375	42 845	68 093	40 210	45 440
North	33 977	4 923	8 048	2 401	7 190	2 796	2 514	1 038	3 780	2 780
Northwest	193 894	13 831	24 045	12 146	26 029	28 771	23 574	25 973	17 063	23 062
South	20 208	9 671	17 080	7 82	19 512	11 110	8 806	20 931	14 537	11 379
West	80 222	4 923	8 048	2 401	7 190	2 796	2 514	1 038	3 780	2 780
Abroad	33 152	3 987	4 424	2 058	7 044	4 471	2 309	2 876	2 187	3 796

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	3 714 278	412 482	408 212	422 780	292 467	424 015	416 558	418 152	408 854	410 758
Veteran	656 546	64 937	79 573	76 453	77 655	73 966	71 577	65 233	67 633	67 618
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17 5	15 5	19 5	18 6	18 3	17 8	17 1	15 6	16 3	16 3
Male veteran	629 084	62 402	77 192	76 384	68 445	74 299	69 381	63 381	65 811	65 811
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	36 5	33 7	40 4	38 4	36 6	38 2	36 4	35 2	37 8	33 3

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	3 069 087	337 114	361 326	345 713	336 021	351 140	336 708	334 980	326 408	339 657
With a work disability	289 305	31 821	35 755	27 601	31 363	32 384	29 757	31 273	43 290	27 192
Not in labor force	171 653	19 732	22 076	16 122	18 781	19 348	17 142	23 823	30 823	12 634
Prevented from working	141 657	16 517	7 811	11 367	12 582	15 598	12 615	7 450	26 472	14 558

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	3 069 087	337 114	361 326	345 713	336 021	351 140	336 708	334 980	326 408	339 657
With a public transportation disability	51 412	5 312	6 276	4 076	4 819	5 475	4 744	5 699	7 956	4 469
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	612 449	71 677	42 389	72 649	66 505	67 473	72 758	77 777	76 483	63 818
With a public transportation disability	92 495	3 401	6 296	11 367	9 278	11 891	9 586	11 623	11 919	8 144

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	2 376 573	413 187	408 979	423 256	410 946	424 531	417 058	418 426	409 174	411 016
Percent of persons 16 years and over										
Civilian labor force	2 282 059	250 094	281 430	263 115	251 240	275 207	254 101	236 618	218 745	251 740
Unemployed	61.1	60.5	68.8	62.2	61.1	64.8	60.9	56.5	53.5	61.2
Percent of civilian labor force										
Not in labor force	2 59 744	249 389	280 753	265 639	232 761	274 691	253 601	236 348	218 425	251 161
Unemployed	155 857	26 207	13 938	8 845	15 331	17 064	14 056	16 454	19 845	16 097
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.5	5.0	4.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.5	9.1	6.4
Not in labor force	1 454 514	163 093	127 460	160 141	159 705	149 324	162 957	181 806	190 479	159 397
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 975 515	228 359	214 812	227 115	207 488	229 176	218 297	221 325	215 546	212 865
Percent of female, 16 years and over										
Civilian labor force	1 975 515	228 359	214 812	227 115	207 488	229 176	218 297	221 325	215 546	212 865
Unemployed	49.3	52.3	55.3	49.3	48.5	54.9	48.1	44.5	41.7	49.1
Percent of civilian labor force										
Not in labor force	909 515	107 516	113 612	105 374	92 044	111 712	99 554	91 332	82 335	98 546
Unemployed	62 901	11 262	5 458	6 525	6 394	6 927	5 625	7 237	7 590	5 883
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.3	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.6
Not in labor force	1 000 770	109 038	96 085	115 092	106 807	103 344	113 628	122 760	125 566	108 450
Male, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 975 515	228 359	214 812	227 115	207 488	229 176	218 297	221 325	215 546	212 865
Percent of male, 16 years and over										
Civilian labor force	1 975 515	228 359	214 812	227 115	207 488	229 176	218 297	221 325	215 546	212 865
Unemployed	29 146	30 912	33 384	32 096	35 599	31 099	33 132	33 009	34 983	34 932
Percent of civilian labor force	17	15	15	14	17	14	16	15	17	16
Not in labor force	366 238	37 202	47 134	39 621	41 436	37 685	41 902	40 270	41 298	39 690
In labor force	235 179	26 001	29 635	23 835	27 567	26 554	27 204	25 055	24 108	25 760
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	2 103 907	223 182	266 815	245 774	217 430	257 627	239 545	219 890	198 580	235 064
Federal government workers	1 588 120	172 555	225 771	204 902	145 283	202 251	174 678	160 323	138 227	163 938
State government workers	98 584	13 241	7 914	9 208	9 157	16 121	6 234	4 510	5 937	6 182
Local government workers	92 452	8 529	4 217	4 367	1 078	7 296	9 793	8 463	12 271	21 058
Self-employed workers	177 074	7 192	11 921	10 329	27 656	11 967	29 588	28 259	24 735	25 379
Unpaid family workers	15 644	652	1 043	825	2 456	706	2 662	2 892	2 051	2 357
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialties occupations	2 103 907	223 182	266 815	245 774	217 430	257 627	239 545	219 890	198 580	235 064
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	439 869	49 540	80 393	51 084	40 667	57 121	44 369	39 765	32 921	44 729
Professional specialty occupations	239 170	31 208	41 563	26 923	20 330	30 058	22 109	21 501	18 784	26 885
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	632 053	71 539	96 430	84 598	58 300	88 028	67 035	56 990	45 881	63 232
Technicians and related support occupations	80 071	9 881	14 147	9 147	9 944	13 339	14 542	12 616	9 921	17 150
Sales occupations	214 071	18 570	26 677	26 011	20 446	25 365	23 027	23 877	18 845	21 253
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	357 911	44 288	50 906	50 533	33 144	54 719	38 669	28 571	22 699	34 682
Service occupations	285 478	40 801	29 305	30 302	28 456	37 556	30 372	19 711	14 322	19 541
Private household occupations	11 158	2 202	3 065	3 733	2 585	3 152	2 143	1 141	1 389	1 188
Protective service occupations	26 448	4 282	3 003	4 489	2 548	4 435	2 804	3 328	2 062	2 497
Food preparation and related occupations	245 372	34 018	41 563	24 033	24 351	24 781	25 248	22 641	18 254	21 638
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88 836	1 200	1 615	1 857	1 572	1 636	2 096	1 442	1 578	1 670
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	256 371	19 481	28 388	33 023	29 485	27 340	30 002	29 813	27 229	31 103
Operator occupations, and inspectors	199 354	20 581	24 330	22 866	22 460	22 606	25 051	25 801	25 490	24 255
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	102 619	8 965	7 842	10 681	11 914	11 403	13 788	12 718	12 976	12 332
Transportation and material moving occupations	99 207	11 861	8 620	11 363	10 496	11 530	12 712	11 547	10 807	11 071
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers										
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	2 103 907	223 182	266 815	245 774	217 430	257 627	239 545	219 890	198 580	235 064
Construction	99 371	1 256	2 038	2 511	17 233	2 115	21 962	14 508	19 589	18 159
Manufacturing	118 437	7 548	12 949	13 440	16 555	12 275	12 893	13 297	13 017	16 343
Nonferrous goods	461 652	47 981	64 601	58 627	43 456	50 978	45 647	57 941	45 429	51 962
Food products	193 125	17 483	21 468	25 055	17 385	19 288	24 066	25 307	23 706	19 369
Textile goods	268 537	30 498	43 133	33 572	26 073	31 690	21 601	27 654	21 732	32 393
Transportation	113 275	13 176	12 657	13 362	9 314	15 367	20 248	11 691	8 237	9 523
Communications and other public utilities	58 839	6 004	7 499	8 562	5 977	7 494	6 225	6 696	4 947	6 375
Wholesale trade	103 370	8 721	16 050	13 776	9 142	12 180	14 711	10 801	7 777	10 212
Retail trade	342 361	32 504	48 042	41 789	35 478	42 612	37 425	36 572	32 928	35 631
Finance, insurance, and real estate	114 718	12 353	18 203	15 772	9 992	19 181	12 944	9 503	11 983	9 787
Business and repair services	79 876	9 816	13 251	12 213	6 852	11 527	8 867	7 497	5 194	6 206
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	85 121	11 852	9 400	8 855	8 805	11 590	8 807	9 432	7 649	8 724
Professional and related services	424 648	58 993	52 563	44 788	38 996	53 803	42 580	41 517	39 111	53 977
Health services	171 217	25 594	20 576	19 252	14 252	22 997	17 359	15 652	15 100	20 435
Educational services	174 071	21 654	20 422	15 783	17 967	17 193	17 956	18 238	18 249	26 609
Other professional and related services	99 540	10 845	11 565	7 753	7 777	13 613	7 265	7 627	5 333	6 533
Public administration	101 009	13 858	9 602	12 079	15 530	18 145	9 216	6 415	7 719	8 445
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979										
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979										
Worked in 1979	1 410 595	140 795	171 503	159 616	162 112	157 999	161 665	151 496	142 481	162 728
50 to 52 weeks	394 898	136 816	170 438	157 984	160 663	155 980	160 645	150 187	140 416	161 746
40 to 49 weeks	116 132	12 442	16 109	12 442	109 217	84 169	101 619	85 932	75 812	91 972
1 to 39 weeks	179 283	18 570	19 073	20 171	20 491	21 129	19 620	19 127	19 835	20 887
Usual work 35 or more hours per week	299 233	33 439	37 977	28 756	35 949	31 497	33 997	33 759	37 115	37 662
Usual work 35 or more hours per week	1 200 356	114 889	147 937	139 868	147 733	145 049	139 629	128 833	124 763	137 634
50 to 52 weeks	855 711	78 422	116 537	102 237	97 155	98 269	101 933	88 369	76 872	95 917
With unemployment in 1979	271 665	32 954	26 363	30 070	32 757	31 084	27 295	29 534	32 247	29 561
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.2	17.0	13.1	14.2	13.4	13.8	12.8	13.9	16.3	12.7
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979										
Worked in 1979	1 119 048	132 625	133 038	125 327	117 097	140 418	122 965	116 540	106 003	125 035
50 to 52 weeks	997 543	127 614	131 547	123 255	115 198	137 722	121 342	114 545	102 892	123 428
40 to 49 weeks	59 177	6 710	7 110	6 710	56 875	76 170	61 707	45 646	46 646	58 811
1 to 39 weeks	153 652	20 048	19 649	16 350	16 350	17 333	15 877	17 075	17 787	17 076
Usual work 35 or more hours per week	384 714	40 148	41 788	38 306	43 770	41 512	43 758	45 298	41 463	48 481
Usual work 35 or more hours per week	759 919	80 389	85 231	83 600	81 070	102 532	84 600	79 388	70 848	88 599
50 to 52 weeks	533 178	55 381	61 915	54 611	64 562	54 948	53 943	55 795	53 763	65 973
With unemployment in 1979	217 725	30 245	22 468	21 869	22 362	26 681	21 315	24 476	25 454	22 855
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.2	16.0	11.8	13.3	12.7	13.1	12.2	12.4	15.2	11.1
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979										
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	489 590	63 199	48 831	51 939	55 119	57 765	48 610	54 010	57 701	52 416
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	167 025	26 552	14 727	17 480	18 075	18 835	14 627	18 267	23 283	15 179
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979										
Families										
No workers	168 847	19 678	6 093	18 465	19 707	17 090	17 422	24 775	26 961	15 656
1 worker	424 449	44 552	46 838	47 464	46 472	44 691	49 056	50 846	50 122	44 408
2 or more workers	424 449	44 552	46 838	47 464	46 472	44 691	49 056	50 846	50 122	44 408

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.

The State
Congressional Districts

INCOME IN 1979

Households

Less than \$5,000
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 or more
Median
Mean

The State	District	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
1 794 872	199 735	187 634	205 297	192 039	215 640	203 746	204 707	195 835	190 491
168 687	35 007	9 669	20 647	29 009	29 904	29 526	37 161	43 290	26 874
162 725	19 338	7 750	15 681	18 784	18 469	17 802	23 554	24 437	17 117
154 859	1 355	8 966	15 463	19 070	11 454	18 080	21 250	20 651	16 570
186 418	31 386	20 598	30 869	32 666	34 922	32 914	38 421	34 297	30 345
15 000 to \$19,999	24 806	21 116	27 448	27 348	30 331	29 311	30 754	28 748	26 445
\$20,000 to \$24,999	216 233	22 190	27 232	29 132	22 682	25 974	25 013	20 660	18 323
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264 572	27 426	43 006	37 297	26 289	34 054	30 360	18 262	28 788
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78 143	13 825	27 558	11 282	17 158	14 255	6 695	12 085	10 817
\$50,000 or more	62 964	6 602	17 272	6 904	4 909	7 494	6 005	4 784	5 430
Median	\$15 581	\$14 474	\$21 837	\$18 125	\$14 409	\$16 111	\$15 533	\$12 383	\$11 274
Mean	\$19 750	\$19 965	\$29 283	\$20 283	\$17 117	\$19 113	\$15 523	\$14 266	\$18 127

Families

Less than \$5,000
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 or more
Median
Mean

1 316 955	133 111	148 100	148 161	148 351	141 654	151 333	153 203	150 171	142 871
95 165	13 385	3 300	7 005	9 452	10 793	14 305	18 600	8 892	8 892
92 349	0 220	3 488	6 807	11 786	8 080	10 136	15 038	17 437	9 357
103 009	10 193	5 036	8 313	13 339	8 942	11 996	15 490	16 243	11 153
209 397	20 131	13 104	19 972	26 462	20 815	25 103	31 434	29 182	22 934
209 688	9 475	19 078	24 408	24 231	21 409	24 498	26 905	24 666	24 818
\$20,000 to \$24,999	190 028	11 912	22 972	25 327	20 917	21 100	22 557	19 237	17 687
\$25,000 to \$34,999	24 750	23 965	32 234	34 221	24 681	29 836	27 863	18 907	26 933
\$35,000 to \$49,999	119 887	12 475	25 705	17 024	10 706	15 485	7 403	6 360	11 866
\$50,000 or more	57 729	7 745	16 183	6 384	4 676	6 335	5 514	4 484	3 311
Median	\$19 784	\$18 108	\$26 519	\$21 602	\$17 645	\$20 462	\$18 610	\$15 056	\$13 733
Mean	\$22 665	\$21 58	\$31 265	\$23 638	\$19 749	\$22 854	\$21 088	\$17 936	\$16 457

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over

Less than \$2,000
\$2,000 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 or more
Median
Mean

638 519	89 193	50 458	68 277	67 946	93 243	64 081	69 909	58 594	72 092
92 062	13 230	3 338	5 121	12 462	9 797	8 145	12 670	10 313	16 996
89 138	7 554	983	3 238	8 247	6 858	7 239	10 478	11 571	10 150
21 172	5 588	8 875	12 414	13 680	15 055	12 833	15 857	14 354	15 356
108 889	4 190	3 356	12 839	13 057	15 940	11 410	12 497	9 861	12 039
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55 174	6 660	4 620	7 079	5 827	9 566	5 821	5 344	5 428
\$10,000 to \$14,999	94 369	4 361	11 115	13 623	13 843	9 222	7 653	4 981	8 348
\$15,000 to \$19,999	73 521	11 915	11 811	11 037	5 183	13 827	7 418	4 040	2 689
\$20,000 to \$24,999	20 585	3 259	3 638	2 576	1 448	3 487	2 341	1 119	566
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41 629	5 866	6 270	5 174	740	1 372	1 251	685	1 161
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55 916	50 448	51 868	58 007	54 908	57 802	56 018	54 338	53 802
\$50,000 or more	38 343	58 899	57 826	59 814	56 855	59 606	58 454	56 475	55 819
Median	\$6 971	\$6 438	\$9 707	\$7 672	\$6 244	\$7 584	\$6 875	\$5 881	\$5 178
Mean	\$6 974	\$6 685	\$9 766	\$7 718	\$6 313	\$7 645	\$6 947	\$5 923	\$6 536

Per capita income

Per capita income, noninstitutional persons

\$6 974 \$6 685 | \$9 766 | \$7 718 | \$6 313 | \$7 645 | \$6 947 | \$5 923 | \$6 536 |

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings

Median earnings
With Social Security income
With Social Security income
With public assistance income
With public assistance income

437 082	153 497	168 072	163 684	153 723	173 177	165 984	156 094	144 474	158 377
\$19 216	\$18 597	\$27 039	\$20 867	\$17 647	\$19 719	\$18 629	\$16 043	\$15 110	\$18 264
33 853	61 845	36 430	62 056	57 820	59 604	61 658	67 562	69 015	54 865
\$4 504	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483	\$4 483
103 434	25 583	5 961	9 771	12 069	15 168	12 126	16 729	25 212	10 816
Mean	\$20 077	\$27 005	\$27 176	\$22 144	\$18 899	\$22 107	\$18 850	\$15 935	\$18 866

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

No workers

1 worker
2 or more workers

\$10 088	\$9 603	\$15 692	\$11 786	\$9 768	\$10 752	\$10 232	\$9 235	\$7 792	\$10 256
\$14 680	\$16 892	\$29 581	\$20 248	\$16 497	\$18 679	\$18 012	\$15 947	\$14 692	\$17 544
\$26 117	\$27 219	\$33 657	\$28 526	\$23 869	\$27 780	\$25 095	\$22 017	\$20 865	\$24 832

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

All income levels in 1979

Families

With related children under 18 years...
With related children 5 to 17 years...
Female householder no husband present...
With related children under 18 years...
With related children 5 to 17 years...
Householder 65 years and over...

1 316 955	133 111	148 100	148 161	148 351	141 654	151 333	153 203	150 171	142 871
289 743	72 334	82 617	79 955	79 735	71 821	76 976	75 913	79 164	77 593
\$50 541	\$9 100	6 297	58 080	62 845	56 792	61 330	60 388	63 651	61 065
\$1 325	35 166	5 311	18 026	12 396	24 709	13 444	14 050	16 198	11 805
106 587	25 035	9 922	9 688	8 574	16 950	8 887	9 174	10 769	7 498
\$21 623	11 511	2 824	1 500	2 975	7 799	3 285	3 844	4 307	2 888
220 263	23 495	15 479	25 265	24 873	22 335	26 338	29 167	29 763	23 840

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

65 years and over

579 291	85 127	49 657	67 698	50 479	91 709	60 322	60 383	53 387	60 329
21 381	27 463	26 871	25 307	21 687	26 371	25 565	25 472	25 263	21 536

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Related children under 18 years...
Related children 5 to 17 years...
60 years and over...
65 years and over...

4 787 550	535 190	539 374	539 309	519 645	537 378	533 704	529 705	533 285	521 140
1 326	154 048	140 387	136 388	136 316	147 659	143 955	155 809	152 148	152 148
989 275	10 773	119 723	103 673	111 638	101 126	108 848	106 535	115 763	111 996
836 576	96 463	63 224	99 220	9 086	92 295	98 522	94 877	104 551	86 338
61 358	7 677	47 389	72 669	66 493	67 645	73 52	77 770	76 683	63 880

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families

Percent below poverty level...
With related children under 18 years...
With related children 5 to 17 years...
Female householder no husband present...
With related children under 18 years...
With related children 5 to 17 years...
Householder 65 years and over...

119 835	18 338	4 371	7 148	13 812	12 038	12 433	17 787	23 406	10 982
9	3.8	3.0	4.8	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.3	18.6	7.9
81 667	15 114	3 513	5 559	9 409	9 409	7 752	4 871	7 090	4 000
\$50 541	\$9 100	6 297	58 080	62 845	56 792	61 330	60 388	63 651	61 065
\$1 325	35 166	5 311	18 026	12 396	24 709	13 444	14 050	16 198	11 805
106 587	25 035	9 922	9 688	8 574	16 950	8 887	9 174	10 769	7 498
\$21 623	11 511	2 824	1 500	2 975	7 799	3 285	3 844	4 307	2 888
220 263	23 495	15 479	25 265	24 873	22 335	26 338	29 167	29 763	23 840

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

65 years and over

159 899	24 009	6 559	11 885	15 558	20 842	16 260	21 549	23 601	19 635
21 6	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12	27 12

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Related children under 18 years...
Related children 5 to 17 years...
60 years and over...
65 years and over...

582 252	98 242	21 765	36 007	61 412	64 265	57 350	55 301	106 023	57 965
2.2	18.4	4.1	6.1	11.9	12.0	10.7	14.9	24.9	10.9
95 837	40 320	7 671	11 429	19 491	31 769	24 442	18 864	22 422	16 907
28 627	18 929	3 481	9 614	4 931	13 944	7 899	26 778	11 559	8 549
31 679	14 771	3 481	8 819	16 801	17 992	16 064	20 309	26 778	18 542
96 418	11 634	2 775	6 571	19 681	9 796	13 158	17 534	21 454	11 289

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined

Below 15 percent of poverty level...

Below 20 percent of poverty level...

Below 25 percent of poverty level...

Below 50 percent of poverty level...

7.9	29.0	3.1	4.3	7.7	8.3	6.7	9.1	17.4	7.2
1.9	28.9	6.8	9.7	17.5	17.5	15.1	21.6	27.6	11.7
22.6	28.6	8.0	11.3	21.4	20.8	18.7	24.9	28.4	12.8
12.8	39.0	11.9	22.1	36.0	29.8	24.6	42.3	48.6	19.8

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	4 348 412	513 385	14 971	24 962	51 853	259 940	281 354	688	3 165	5 079
Male	2 098 604	240 263	7 662	11 304	26 260	121 305	128 433	349	1 619	2 481
Female	2 249 808	273 122	7 309	13 658	25 593	138 635	152 921	339	1 546	2 598
Under 5 years	301 465	47 080	2 865	2 260	5 211	23 737	25 779	33	202	297
5 to 14 years	627 941	100 420	2 225	3 381	10 007	26 526	35 505	60	434	985
15 to 59 years	2 611 664	303 380	10 280	16 459	31 960	155 998	164 785	510	2 161	3 215
60 to 64 years	208 166	16 935	414	469	1 124	14 987	16 333	28	82	107
65 years and over	599 176	45 570	1 067	1 393	3 149	48 692	25 452	57	286	312

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	1 187 869	117 129	4 179	4 689	11 064	67 284	64 907	214	357	1 011
With own children under 18 years	581 038	71 342	2 519	3 290	6 791	26 547	38 769	103	118	557
Married-couple families	1 042 414	104 272	3 435	3 983	8 843	56 461	54 491	126	473	696
With own children under 18 years	506 331	36 492	2 037	2 886	5 387	22 416	18 950	52	266	341
Female householder, no husband present	114 945	44 852	528	1 710	8 625	26 369	82	60	241	187
With own children under 18 years	63 291	31 483	382	1 171	3 547	18 048	51	34	185	77

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 634 330	255 518	8 535	13 778	23 734	172 374	147 761	431	1 866	2 360
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	654 500	63 815	2 057	2 326	6 027	37 096	37 306	87	530	590
High school	1 to 3 years	57 099	1 607	1 240	3 780	23 582	32 724	139	181	365
4 years	974 794	78 823	2 780	2 753	7 170	53 008	40 762	101	359	470
College:	1 to 3 years	347 500	37 513	1 349	1 993	22 673	21 368	97	274	374
4 or more years	378 177	20 268	722	5 466	3 236	35 913	10 601	29	725	601

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	3 343 153	353 678	11 515	17 960	34 969	216 167	192 366	591	2 481	3 561
Labor force	2 037 990	218 543	7 429	11 090	22 591	129 526	118 259	379	1 469	2 257
Employed	1 897 106	184 465	6 263	10 170	19 591	121 945	99 121	290	1 097	2 055
Unemployed	123 921	12 978	897	2 242	598	18 021	19 138	74	372	1 198
Female, 16 years and over	1 761 076	193 937	5 561	10 034	17 384	117 349	109 173	320	1 229	1 882
Labor force	852 792	111 147	2 864	5 255	9 202	56 917	61 321	175	666	1 097
Employed	802 590	97 088	2 489	4 917	8 364	53 959	52 988	141	640	1 015
Unemployed	123 921	12 978	897	2 242	598	18 021	19 138	74	372	1 198

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	1 187 869	117 129	4 179	4 689	11 064	67 284	64 907	214	357	1 011
Less than \$5,000	74 567	12 828	504	504	1 282	22 419	10 847	43	61	115
\$5,000 to \$7,499	78 618	12 828	393	290	915	2 944	7 168	21	52	90
\$7,500 to \$9,999	89 135	10 949	452	222	688	3 873	6 230	20	42	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	100 080	20 138	801	659	1 818	6 911	11 112	42	86	207
\$15,000 to \$19,999	191 700	16 310	530	614	1 752	10 238	9 119	12	74	107
\$20,000 to \$24,999	175 462	13 015	498	578	1 563	10 638	7 180	17	70	139
\$25,000 to \$34,999	235 090	15 831	864	829	1 861	14 814	8 587	43	69	135
\$35,000 to \$49,999	111 875	7 013	295	479	921	8 681	3 723	9	58	75
\$50,000 or more	55 187	1 830	104	514	452	4 766	941	7	25	30
Median	\$19 086	\$13 521	\$14 321	\$20 383	\$17 546	\$22 135	\$13 316	\$12 242	\$15 943	\$14 673
Mean	\$23 056	\$16 362	\$18 401	\$27 039	\$20 715	\$26 026	\$16 142	\$17 597	\$20 309	\$18 500
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 237 955	497 872	14 390	23 797	49 334	252 262	278 335	682	2 972	4 831
Income in 1979 below poverty level	435 980	137 226	2 849	3 847	7 673	38 183	32 180	146	851	1 116

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	510 961	28 480	856	4 960	4 731	533 751	7 532	1 005	2 754	5 349
Male	247 740	13 344	375	2 377	2 364	253 377	3 488	516	1 211	2 549
Female	263 221	15 136	481	2 583	2 367	280 374	4 044	471	1 543	2 600
Under 5 years	35 190	2 476	74	527	466	36 067	738	65	207	440
5 to 14 years	60 058	6 208	152	1 032	1 004	74 066	1 350	95	545	955
15 to 59 years	330 532	17 349	568	3 208	3 028	322 533	4 319	754	3 279	6 786
60 to 64 years	20 237	6 602	21	88	72	26 371	204	21	95	143
65 years and over	44 944	1 645	41	105	161	74 894	921	52	151	532

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	139 725	6 761	202	1 198	1 037	145 465	1 534	319	598	1 400
With own children under 18 years	74 503	4 741	115	926	731	69 675	960	210	382	717
Married-couple families	123 339	4 410	158	1 123	929	123 971	2 644	250	541	1 135
With own children under 18 years	65 602	3 088	80	893	647	59 896	664	156	352	577
Female householder, no husband present	13 176	2 026	39	63	85	17 261	583	69	71	202
With own children under 18 years	7 606	1 469	30	33	73	13 213	413	54	77	130

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	305 559	13 924	532	2 818	2 274	331 403	3 822	611	1 525	2 932
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	36 300	2 268	100	208	276	79 435	61	199	68	287
High school	131 162	2 389	70	160	160	52 035	62	111	122	487
4 years	105 356	4 568	197	339	597	116 536	1 041	153	214	784
College	54 268	2 528	107	331	497	40 928	545	96	186	383
4 or more years	78 473	2 171	58	1 760	3 698	42 469	412	85	727	919

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	385 572	18 833	619	3 339	3 142	414 473	5 286	819	1 747	3 813
Labor force	265 020	13 336	409	2 352	2 123	257 860	2 891	571	1 295	2 457
Employed	252 087	11 715	377	2 257	2 041	241 199	2 432	446	1 180	2 228
Unemployed	202 263	1 532	24	95	112	16 213	457	75	115	228
Female, 16 years and over	202 028	10 352	352	1 739	1 571	222 487	2 812	377	1 118	2 187
Labor force	110 547	6 821	200	974	845	109 630	1 445	200	595	930
Employed	105 783	6 101	194	918	795	103 350	1 170	182	519	857
Unemployed	4 684	705	6	56	50	6 167	264	18	76	73

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	139 725	6 761	202	1 198	1 037	145 465	1 534	319	598	1 400
Less than \$5,000	2 662 <td>577</td> <td>21</td> <td>30</td> <td>24</td> <td>5 385</td> <td>247</td> <td>41</td> <td>25</td> <td>55</td>	577	21	30	24	5 385	247	41	25	55
\$5,000 to \$7,499	2 943 <td>516</td> <td>13</td> <td>27</td> <td>18</td> <td>6 833</td> <td>99</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>104</td>	516	13	27	18	6 833	99	16	16	104
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 604	575	2	42	30	8 085	144	30	23	104
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12 048	912	19	92	111	19 519	260	67	62	238
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 976	1 055	23	88	128	23 960	243	31	87	275
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 704	1 055	31	153	131	24 956	205	40	117	180
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37 352	1 506	62	275	229	33 797	220	39	132	284
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24 780	1 246	10	227	167	16 814	98	55	54	123
\$50,000 or more	15 656	203	21	283	183	6 296	19	—	63	32
Median	\$26 420	\$20 163	\$23 450	\$30 872	\$26 914	\$21 505	\$15 257	\$15 720	\$22 485	\$18 165
Mean	\$31 663	\$21 345	\$28 002	\$45 279	\$36 516	\$27 807	\$17 143	\$19 807	\$28 365	\$20 870
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	504 525	28 088	832	4 903	4 732	527 862	6 645	2 970	2 732	5 254
Income in 1979 below poverty level	17 321	4 125	60	108	51	33 789	1 752	216	173	532

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample. See Introduction for meaning of symbols. See Introduction for definitions of terms. See appendix B.]

The State Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

		District 4				District 5				
	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Total persons	534 641	14 843	2 598	2 855	5 588	409 101	124 820	2 410	3 990	15 910
Male	260 620	9 182	1 336	1 088	3 293	192 949	68 599	1 243	1 744	7 479
Female	264 021	5 661	1 262	1 767	2 295	216 152	56 241	1 167	2 246	7 731
Under 5 years	39 576	955	180	244	572	24 865	11 759	174	294	1 832
5 to 14 years	51 144	1 423	430	508	611	49 085	24 300	303	426	2 654
15 to 59 years	310 095	11 003	1 774	1 903	3 698	253 977	74 641	1 754	2 642	9 656
60 to 64 years	24 381	244	65	69	96	20 725	4 108	28	61	221
65 years and over	49 222	818	141	131	206	60 449	10 012	149	287	753

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	District 4				District 5					
	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Total persons	144 557	2 415	844	448	954	109 394	29 435	696	679	3 356
Married-couple families with own children under 18 years	129 562	1 522	427	313	631	47 499	18 086	376	449	2 089
Married-couple families	129 562	1 778	549	373	837	92 875	16 469	581	504	2 590
With own children under 18 years	65 577	1 021	349	283	543	39 740	9 154	310	351	1 677
Female householder, no husband present	11 724	103	73	84	67	11 346	1 165	87	114	599
With own children under 18 years	7 403	365	70	57	52	6 795	8 103	61	72	339

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over										
	307 066	6 205	1 319	1 583	2 080	263 473	62 231	1 401	2 175	7 023
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	67 306	274	269	392	355	55 506	248	294	2 037	3 294
High school 1 to 3 years	44 035	1 115	218	133	299	36 327	14 657	259	278	1 384
4 years	124 299	2 201	487	533	834	100 524	21 352	520	513	2 092
College 1 to 3 years	37 489	1 137	279	257	371	44 522	9 682	230	250	950
4 or more years	33 857	762	121	291	184	46 594	5 113	144	599	560

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	393 800	11 854	1 917	2 048	3 865	329 306	85 887	1 933	2 932	10 320
Labor force	240 315	7 237	1 332	298	2 730	212 115	54 824	1 381	1 883	6 447
Employed	211 813	3 297	985	1 368	2 001	201 408	50 890	1 223	1 759	6 379
Unemployed	28 502	4 940	347	15	729	10 707	4 934	160	124	549
Female 16 years and over	200 407	4 201	1 312	1 552	1 772	172 344	47 079	890	1 712	5 999
Labor force	96 447	2 540	704	808	808	94 003	29 230	484	1 016	2 885
Employed	89 487	1 761	635	656	623	89 911	26 462	447	930	2 669
Unemployed	5 957	779	65	252	185	4 037	2 730	37	46	210

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	164 557	2 415	844	448	956	109 394	29 435	696	679	3 356
Median	10 825	244	74	66	4 68	4 722	4 403	41	41	155
\$5 000 to \$7 499	11 425	64	27	52	96	5 112	2 786	42	32	272
\$7 500 to \$9 999	13 203	288	61	51	86	6 129	2 632	77	25	241
\$10 000 to \$14 999	52 671	1 540	154	49	210	15 225	5 139	123	135	423
\$15 000 to \$19 999	27 002	304	46	116	61	12 941	2 641	116	119	319
\$20 000 to \$24 999	20 486	243	98	58	119	17 341	3 291	88	76	644
\$25 000 to \$34 999	24 117	357	95	64	161	25 771	4 199	114	93	672
\$35 000 to \$49 999	10 483	135	73	13	73	13 155	2 136	41	19	319
\$50 000 or more	4 565	33	33	25	35	5 898	584	24	13	38
Median	16 964	513 233	515 337	515 809	515 726	521 661	514 671	516 578	514 607	519 721
Mean	15 788	516 641	521 813	515 876	519 165	517 314	520 276	516 245	519 129	519 721
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	503 874	9 499	2 330	2 603	4 433	401 936	122 721	2 371	3 910	15 059
Income in 1979 below poverty level	58 456	2 060	473	473	593	32 080	29 695	356	928	2 507

SEX AND AGE

Table 1. Population by race and ethnicity, sex, and age										
	District 6					District 7				
	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Total persons	532 053	9 546	1 647	1 695	6 092	535 781	4 406	3 513	1 558	3 191
Male	274 377	4 729	817	878	3 191	278 352	2 027	1 761	823	1 611
Female	257 676	4 817	830	817	2 901	257 429	2 379	1 752	735	1 580
Under 5 years	38 000	706	122	160	754	37 113	289	240	104	453
5 to 14 years	48 563	1 571	258	249	1 321	48 336	731	529	259	631
15 to 59 years	313 746	8 642	1 152	1 092	3 585	312 613	2 771	2 257	879	2 704
60 to 64 years	25 224	471	109	14	135	27 023	165	141	13	75
65 years and over	76 520	1 315	86	180	295	80 396	450	346	89	199

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	District 6					District 7				
	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Total persons	148 110	2 151	419	249	1 248	150 820	944	1 038	301	624
Married-couple families	72 509	1 250	260	217	813	71 747	529	609	206	409
Married-couple families with own children under 18 years	111 578	1 385	322	218	991	133 787	644	889	268	544
With own children under 18 years	63 473	1 089	267	169	607	62 282	529	528	208	378
Female householder, no husband present	12 838	644	64	39	209	13 621	271	112	28	78
With own children under 18 years	7 671	430	42	26	167	8 055	180	67	22	64

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over										
	323 979	5 097	926	1 040	2 629	323 223	2 506	2 039	784	1 797
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	61 103	1 485	274	242	533	70 295	574	508	193	263
High school 1 to 3 years	44 285	1 194	345	132	396	49 608	463	407	204	704
4 years	136 487	1 680	355	249	1 052	124 447	946	633	242	457
College 1 to 3 years	43 839	602	123	208	404	42 765	346	304	111	226
4 or more years	38 265	211	35	209	244	35 908	177	187	58	127

LABOR FORCE STATUS

District 6											District 7										
		White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹			White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹								
Persons 16 years and over		406 279	7 102	1 243	3 838	3 838	410 826	3 317	2 678	1 175	1 993	1 035	1 044								
Labor force		247 645	4 136	813	697	2 578	232 411	1 815	1 523	658	1 035	454	454								
Employed		223 687	3 742	638	523	2 315	216 160	1 597	1 333	612	929	408	408								
Unemployed		23 958	494	175	174	263	16 055	212	190	46	96	96	96								
Female 16 years and over		213 188	3 465	633	740	2 016	217 586	1 503	1 358	617	1 044	1 044	1 044								
Labor force		102 198	1 984	310	199	110	108 198	786	576	294	454	454	454								
Employed		96 790	1 827	272	298	1 080	89 722	688	481	265	408	408	408								
Unemployed		5 391	154	31	12	119	7 032	66	98	29	96	96	96								

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	District 6					District 7				
	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Families	148 110	2 151	419	249	1 248	150 820	944	1 038	301	624
Median	9 919	274	51	39	83	13 957	326	156	36	110
\$5 000 to \$7 499	9 919	274	51	39	83	13 957	326	156	36	110
\$7 500 to \$9 999	17 506	293	36	14	96	14 780	301	26	19	48
\$10 000 to \$14 999	21 441	1 191	45	9	127	5 203	134	136	8	45
\$15 000 to \$19 999	24 547	401	47	34	229	30 965	137	228	89	56
\$20 000 to \$24 999	24 332	355	77	46	230	26 491	200	180	74	154
\$25 000 to \$34 999	21 893	303	53	40	166	19 023	103	85	21	39
\$35 000 to \$49 999	27 456	240	75	57	152	18 644	24	103	22	49
\$50 000 or more	5 480	85	35	16	99	7 305	19	51	14	35
Median	9 480	274	51	39	83	13 957	326	156	36	110
Mean	31 457	513 499	516 959	518 960	518 556	515 067	513 767	511 622	514 781	514 767
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	321 185	515 120	517 926	521 926	519 305	515 972	514 740	513 831	517 529	514 740
Income in 1979 below poverty level	54 504	2 240	228	238	632	76 752	3 731	3 438	1 491	2 993

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race					Spanish origin ¹										
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander												
District 8											District 9										
SEX AND AGE																					
Total persons.....	519 054	24 091	1 170	1 309	3 074	523 130	18 133	1 064	2 676	3 539											
Male.....	251 321	11 127	632	597	1 530	256 187	9 002	624	1 165	1 883											
Female.....	267 733	12 964	538	712	1 544	266 943	9 131	440	1 511	1 656											
Under 5 years.....	37 391	2 821	41	162	291	39 526	1 357	56	260	406											
5 to 14 years.....	79 939	5 810	249	282	560	79 701	3 122	141	446	670											
15 to 39 years.....	296 349	11 738	751	788	1 711	316 001	11 132	740	1 816	2 072											
40 to 64 years.....	27 309	777	25	16	111	21 909	690	38	31	101											
65 years and over.....	78 066	2 945	104	61	401	65 993	2 012	89	123	290											
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN																					
Families.....	144 420	5 146	299	210	743	138 094	3 836	348	409	689											
With own children under 18 years.....	71 620	3 247	180	149	396	72 385	2 238	239	290	453											
Married-couple families.....	126 957	2 729	246	159	555	123 904	2 482	314	353	575											
With own children under 18 years.....	62 458	1 517	154	119	290	64 887	1 320	212	254	366											
Female householder, no husband present.....	13 960	2 160	32	33	156	10 606	1 133	7	36	73											
With own children under 18 years.....	7 822	1 641	18	18	92	6 079	814	—	22	69											
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED																					
Persons 25 years old and over.....	310 055	10 036	640	606	1 534	297 276	8 936	636	1 379	1 605											
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	108 241	5 701	262	81	668	69 218	2 870	202	211	401											
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	49 134	1 915	124	86	233	39 191	2 087	98	66	206											
4 years.....	100 639	1 741	161	103	343	113 378	2 532	173	201	541											
College: 1 to 3 years.....	26 032	399	77	60	139	34 780	906	116	175	177											
4 or more years.....	25 989	280	16	276	151	40 709	541	47	726	280											
LABOR FORCE STATUS																					
Persons 16 years and over.....	392 421	14 731	861	839	2 167	394 307	13 302	854	1 920	2 360											
Labor force.....	211 206	6 487	474	425	1 039	241 892	7 558	545	1 013	1 425											
Employed.....	192 297	5 340	423	375	961	226 510	6 741	433	973	1 345											
Unemployed.....	18 403	1 133	51	50	71	15 149	798	106	40	80											
Female, 16 years and over.....	206 163	8 338	396	479	1 142	204 329	6 814	331	1 078	1 091											
Labor force.....	86 256	3 286	179	199	432	99 805	3 730	190	493	552											
Employed.....	79 283	2 652	162	174	405	94 305	3 405	135	477	532											
Unemployed.....	6 914	634	17	25	20	5 485	325	55	16	20											
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979																					
Families.....	144 420	5 146	299	210	743	138 094	3 836	348	409	689											
Less than \$5,000.....	16 595	1 862	71	56	136	8 183	635	24	35	61											
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	16 301	1 067	49	17	150	8 724	534	40	41	50											
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	15 659	522	47	2	93	10 663	425	34	20	55											
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28 409	856	53	32	93	22 001	761	68	80	141											
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	24 211	421	26	8	113	24 249	422	69	40	112											
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	17 422	204	29	23	46	21 999	432	57	20	92											
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	16 268	167	20	25	52	26 310	435	33	92	112											
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 296	34	5	13	20	11 150	156	23	37	37											
\$50,000 or more.....	3 259	13	—	34	40	4 815	36	—	44	29											
Median.....	\$13 867	\$6 666	\$9 122	\$14 574	\$9 778	\$18 753	\$11 649	\$15 413	\$18 308	\$16 342											
Mean.....	\$16 718	\$8 938	\$11 200	\$28 522	\$15 091	\$21 211	\$14 554	\$16 473	\$26 694	\$18 881											
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	506 993	23 490	1 134	1 200	2 935	500 306	16 533	1 003	2 427	3 204											
Income in 1979 below poverty level.....	91 534	13 659	410	285	740	52 611	4 586	154	459	523											

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction for meaning of symbols. See introduction for definitions of terms. See appendix B.)

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
The State									
Congressional Districts									
Total housing units	1 988 915	221 184	195 367	218 345	228 944	234 073	224 812	229 001	222 964
Vacant seasonal and migratory	26 339	173	81	296	9 695	128	1 306	3 897	1 038
Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	214 927
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 924	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420
Percent of occupied housing units	69.6	54.4	75.7	68.8	74.5	59.8	72.8	74.3	74.2
Renter-occupied housing units	544 598	90 723	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 634	55 371	52 519	51 628
Percent of occupied housing units	27.8	40.4	24.3	31.2	25.5	40.2	27.2	25.7	25.8
Vacant housing units	169 177	21 560	7 799	11 877	27 464	18 358	20 217	20 644	19 358
For sale only	23 804	2 210	2 382	3 038	2 285	3 028	2 998	3 271	3 152
For rent only	54 544	8 131	3 033	4 788	5 466	9 563	5 938	6 488	4 621
Rent for occasional use	27 671	1 073	581	904	10 659	759	1 134	3 400	4 180
Other vacant	63 448	10 086	1 803	4 541	8 393	5 731	9 109	7 818	8 363
YEAR HOUSHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 924	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420
1979 to March 1980	140 086	8 244	16 226	13 078	19 268	12 355	16 065	19 781	16 630
1975 to 1978	333 216	22 649	40 782	34 528	42 619	29 845	38 025	44 090	40 908
1970 to 1974	230 003	20 129	21 493	23 210	28 105	21 994	26 499	29 686	26 592
1960 to 1969	275 994	27 909	35 564	33 430	27 274	33 275	32 162	28 838	29 827
1950 to 1959	155 399	20 095	18 121	22 989	12 967	20 506	17 946	14 468	15 011
1940 or earlier	113 891	9 482	5 825	13 830	12 491	10 936	17 221	15 058	13 881
Renter-occupied housing units	544 598	90 723	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 634	55 371	52 519	51 628
1979 to March 1980	24 132	29 537	22 483	24 612	24 732	37 376	25 325	28 271	24 376
1975 to 1978	79 304	31 490	15 871	22 130	15 748	30 091	18 493	15 320	15 048
1970 to 1974	61 889	14 140	4 613	14 801	12 605	10 110	3 605	3 974	3 384
1960 to 1969	97 083	10 387	1 844	5 754	2 486	9 983	6 609	6 609	7 728
1950 or earlier	23 190	4 769	665	3 644	1 746	3 076	2 579	1 876	2 293
BATHROOMS									
Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928
No bathroom or only a half bath	48 788	6 840	1 131	3 983	9 257	4 501	9 590	9 111	13 844
1 complete bathroom	1 200 423	153 842	79 268	137 024	131 940	146 627	136 517	142 677	145 665
2 or more complete bathrooms	271 479	26 859	31 565	33 148	31 716	37 943	33 001	27 022	23 328
2 or more complete bathrooms	42 886	33 450	83 318	42 894	46 336	44 824	44 398	46 794	35 091
Owner-occupied housing units	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 924	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420
No bathroom or only a half bath	24 937	174	406	1 290	3 709	881	3 467	4 014	6 101
1 complete bathroom	642 964	59 890	84 442	71 920	70 980	61 641	79 667	85 333	89 183
2 or more complete bathrooms	214 941	20 753	23 940	28 440	23 732	29 420	26 187	27 734	25 900
2 or more complete bathrooms	365 959	26 691	73 648	39 415	39 293	36 959	38 597	40 640	40 170
Renter-occupied housing units	544 598	90 723	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 634	55 371	52 519	51 628
No bathroom or only a half bath	2 900	3 515	505	1 637	2 126	2 698	2 345	2 154	4 062
1 complete bathroom	443 361	77 811	31 378	56 238	37 973	70 689	44 070	43 306	41 956
2 or more complete bathrooms	4 432	4 370	6 241	5 243	7 143	5 221	6 817	2 998	3 475
2 or more complete bathrooms	36 194	4 727	6 972	2 306	3 520	6 066	3 725	3 242	3 004
Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 908 809	215 887	194 050	213 948	211 949	230 496	215 403	217 632	208 013
No complete kitchen facilities	53 767	5 104	1 336	3 101	7 280	3 399	8 013	7 472	9 915
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company	1 620 506	220 562	191 931	203 914	151 600	233 601	185 741	148 174	135 765
Individual drilled well	264 551	229	2 576	11 675	52 676	91	17 298	71 021	68 106
Individual dug well	41 302	29	217	61	7 194	46	13 827	2 250	6 343
Some other source	36 217	79	562	849	7 779	157	6 640	2 659	9 686
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer	1 418 141	216 850	185 206	183 083	116 258	226 562	145 539	116 285	109 923
Septic tank or cesspool	475 424	2 680	9 550	31 788	91 500	6 923	64 663	101 729	93 070
Other means	69 011	1 461	530	2 178	11 491	410	13 304	7 690	14 935
AIR CONDITIONING									
None	586 036	60 664	14 542	41 312	80 733	68 699	71 063	95 846	80 577
Central system	808 185	85 730	153 259	10 424	18 862	76 882	84 028	68 754	62 046
1 or more individual room units	568 375	74 597	27 485	63 875	62 337	72 797	68 415	62 504	75 305
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water system	52 523	47 774	7 460	23 600	6 422	34 509	9 697	5 617	6 285
Central warm-air furnace	253 738	140 496	174 277	165 791	125 182	178 771	146 335	108 083	93 442
Electric heat	35 902	2 363	3 038	2 693	5 863	6 667	7 274	5 277	4 354
Other built-in electric units	90 547	6 192	4 789	7 755	13 585	2 987	10 133	13 766	15 039
Oil or kerosene furnace	101 091	5 630	2 444	2 673	13 865	8 085	13 784	23 299	21 370
Room heaters with fuel	18 684	714	2 030	1 881	4 424	5 917	23 368	35 453	37 930
Room heaters without fuel	15 864	2 501	289	1 036	2 289	847	1 620	2 365	3 193
Fireplaces	21 547	78	770	2 872	23 445	19 112	11 059	30 143	35 278
None	6 550	370	46	205	1 137	60	1 286	1 101	1 037
Occupied housing units	1 793 399	199 431	187 487	205 773	191 785	215 337	202 289	204 440	196 048
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT									
With telephone	1 695 833	190 522	185 155	198 523	179 075	204 197	93 733	188 678	176 380
No telephone	97 566	8 909	2 332	6 649	12 170	11 340	9 556	15 762	19 640
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	203 547	45 705	7 772	24 938	14 980	34 247	17 834	7 881	24 078
1 vehicle	613 280	82 579	36 687	77 314	59 557	63 699	63 909	87 820	63 720
2 vehicles	646 95	52 726	26 816	40 424	48 482	77 626	74 551	78 803	42 880
3 or more	329 421	18 427	36 647	30 107	43 766	30 129	43 920	44 188	37 763

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8)

The State
Congressional Districts

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928	209 568
1, detached	1 390 992	109 429	145 783	137 621	167 894	145 828	173 850	178 557	175 105	156 915
1, attached	39 392	6 401	6 816	4 485	4 794	4 396	4 086	2 385	2 423	6 066
2	103 131	26 167	11 776	23 280	6 819	7 793	6 819	9 789	6 617	9 278
3 and 4	106 454	25 986	9 025	22 935	7 907	12 389	8 733	5 302	6 173	8 000
5 or more	222 806	52 796	26 482	22 235	10 468	56 094	18 126	15 847	8 403	17 000
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	99 801	212	3 404	7 487	19 528	1 959	10 911	16 945	16 911	20 354
Owner-occupied housing units										
1, detached	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 934	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420	141 133
1, attached	116 838	132 543	123 121	126 739	94 053	108 517	135 089	137 015	127 784	121 975
2	12 144	1 552	2 184	506	1 036	1 925	1 376	885	763	917
3 and 4	26 424	7 646	880	6 816	1 582	2 977	1 707	1 164	1 473	2 179
5 or more	10 512	2 287	838	621	920	1 433	927	689	917	860
5 or more	15 597	2 892	2 959	2 062	875	2 639	1 043	838	1 321	968
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	67 286	76	2 607	5 939	11 772	1 410	7 776	11 330	12 162	14 214
Renter-occupied housing units										
1, detached	544 598	90 923	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 636	55 371	52 519	51 628	49 077
1, detached	176 723	10 247	9 525	10 182	21 753	20 585	24 488	27 865	30 837	21 241
1, attached	22 874	4 088	3 504	1 659	3 016	3 977	2 368	1 295	1 497	1 470
2	64 478	10 553	6 558	13 722	6 286	5 101	5 101	4 290	4 778	6 066
3 and 4	83 459	19 773	7 638	19 242	5 868	9 491	6 739	3 892	4 496	6 320
5 or more	178 059	42 163	21 603	18 247	7 870	44 879	14 781	12 264	6 012	10 189
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	19 055	98	548	1 055	4 068	360	1 894	3 113	4 108	3 811

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928	209 568
1979 to March 1980	52 586	1 705	6 659	4 489	5 560	2 671	5 823	6 396	6 798	7 665
1975 to 1978	173 314	4 176	21 350	14 601	28 041	9 298	19 856	26 498	24 046	25 448
1970 to 1974	243 531	12 974	28 968	19 397	36 431	19 650	27 461	33 968	31 348	33 334
1965 to 1969	392 229	64 897	43 643	39 920	45 205	47 770	39 627	45 205	47 770	41 712
1950 to 1959	314 251	44 742	42 245	37 205	27 853	47 460	28 549	28 457	34 268	32 572
1940 to 1949	209 982	36 604	15 878	24 676	17 499	28 468	17 736	24 704	28 901	15 516
1939 or earlier	576 633	86 893	16 544	77 241	55 660	78 578	84 109	63 532	50 855	63 221
Owner-occupied housing units	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 934	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420	141 133
1979 to March 1980	32 439	518	3 874	2 892	5 661	2 107	3 613	5 009	4 381	5 384
1975 to 1978	123 157	1 739	12 134	11 262	19 188	13 975	18 423	23 700	20 433	22 803
1970 to 1974	151 818	4 014	16 514	11 970	24 348	7 854	17 093	24 144	22 280	23 511
1960 to 1969	256 238	4 200	45 687	27 212	28 667	27 219	28 189	28 019	28 280	28 745
1950 to 1959	199 569	28 204	35 194	29 286	17 339	31 665	20 954	18 863	22 007	16 075
1940 to 1949	120 540	18 253	12 112	14 784	10 139	14 644	10 257	14 597	17 285	8 649
1939 or earlier	345 040	41 558	12 496	43 659	36 492	41 617	53 857	42 886	32 457	40 018
Renter-occupied housing units	544 598	90 923	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 636	55 371	52 519	51 628	49 077
1979 to March 1980	10 026	703	1 367	506	1 200	966	910	1 638	1 436	1 280
1975 to 1978	37 617	2 128	4 341	2 749	4 969	3 729	4 583	5 919	4 254	4 945
1970 to 1974	73 153	7 120	11 241	6 440	7 354	10 663	6 672	7 243	6 089	7 551
1960 to 1969	111 141	10 627	16 299	11 331	18 135	9 907	9 907	8 386	9 910	9 336
1950 to 1959	73 491	13 524	5 792	6 866	6 902	13 134	6 160	7 055	8 545	5 513
1940 to 1949	69 496	14 793	3 696	5 199	5 199	11 343	5 487	7 607	8 240	5 002
1939 or earlier	169 474	34 228	3 281	27 866	12 706	28 666	19 452	14 651	13 174	15 450

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928	209 568
None	26 361	6 445	6 043	3 394	818	8 548	2 076	3 045	1 902	6 090
1	282 142	53 656	47 823	22 123	42 227	26 384	26 496	21 566	24 708	21 059
2	697 929	79 593	53 432	75 981	80 032	77 621	80 171	88 148	86 917	76 034
3	721 307	56 643	82 074	71 047	90 547	87 484	86 883	85 955	80 549	80 549
4	189 853	18 194	34 042	17 100	20 685	19 967	22 717	17 316	18 133	21 699
5 or more	42 984	6 460	7 536	3 704	4 044	5 107	4 674	3 516	3 455	4 488
Owner-occupied housing units	1 248 801	108 508	142 011	141 065	142 934	128 901	147 918	151 921	144 420	141 133
None	2 815	174	151	204	331	283	315	549	461	347
1	58 477	7 506	3 054	11 637	6 080	4 519	6 328	6 990	5 865	6 498
2	397 254	38 406	27 088	27 626	45 530	37 170	47 811	54 892	52 906	45 805
3	591 447	42 878	72 798	62 752	70 548	65 883	71 062	71 742	67 532	66 252
4	162 265	14 313	31 783	15 544	17 047	16 964	18 618	14 755	14 850	18 930
5 or more	36 843	5 231	7 137	3 302	3 368	4 382	3 784	2 993	2 806	3 841
Renter-occupied housing units	544 598	90 923	45 476	64 107	48 861	86 636	55 371	52 519	51 628	49 077
None	19 925	5 530	808	978	873	5 591	1 340	1 684	942	1 179
1	182 075	37 893	12 688	31 518	11 428	15 868	14 685	14 685	11 978	14 194
2	230 911	33 325	23 483	24 228	21 570	33 993	24 123	23 903	24 446	21 840
3	89 734	10 646	7 070	5 951	12 252	11 605	11 008	10 183	11 741	9 278
4	17 975	2 789	1 167	1 127	2 355	2 116	2 484	1 679	2 086	1 617
5 or more	3 978	749	260	305	383	508	548	371	435	419

STORIES IN STRUCTURE

Year-round housing units	1 962 576	220 991	195 286	217 049	219 249	233 895	223 506	225 104	217 928	209 568
1 to 3	1 917 091	201 953	193 166	215 773	218 385	216 239	222 379	223 896	217 139	208 161
4 to 6	17 231	4 326	1 707	902	490	7 003	716	691	567	829
7 to 12	18 042	6 966	361	361	361	9 142	402	96	232	354
13 or more	10 212	7 746	413	13	25	1 511	9	145	126	224

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	45 485	19 038	2 120	1 276	1 656	1 127	1 208	789	1 407	1 407
With elevator	38 492	17 864	1 575	843	555	14 240	700	1 060	617	1 038
No elevator	6 993	1 174	545	433	309	3 416	427	1 040	172	369

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

Data are estimates based on a sample. See Introduction for meaning of symbols. See Introduction for definitions of terms. See Appendix B

The State
Congressional Districts

Occupied housing units

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

Utility gas	165 209	176 170	155 791	158 843	88 280	199 857	125 739	104 749	74 003	81 777
Borned, tank, or LP gas	256 969	1 934	3 353	12 234	52 664	1 816	38 011	46 205	58 116	42 586
Electricity	219 714	3 236	19 768	22 502	24 821	8 345	27 749	20 542	29 438	39 093
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	62 512	6 579	8 009	9 331	5 194	1 140	9 531	1 592	6 365	14 711
Coal or coke	340	131	18	148	188	10	93	214	454	54
Other fuel	92 614	248	483	901	187	7 904	24 960	23 624	11 678	11 178
No fuel used	2 800	969	40	730	100	1 015	165	25	705	111
No fuel used	86	144	5	179	89	63	74	24	263	60

WATER HEATING FUEL

Utility gas	125 171	176 310	148 474	154 816	85 147	199 765	117 304	100 282	68 515	74 558
Borned, tank, or LP gas	234 172	6 419	3 621	15 586	47 967	3 371	27 591	43 171	48 520	34 868
Electricity	410 356	6 742	34 871	39 085	55 192	1 372	55 528	57 817	62 723	77 026
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 124	941	362	262	348	569	424	169	494	555
Other	4 144	483	124	614	342	281	448	111	459	111
No fuel used	15 432	408	104	295	2 457	117	2 161	2 603	4 445	2 444

COOKING FUEL

Utility gas	731 553	144 965	85 565	174 115	42 526	119 508	61 460	59 015	50 039	50 340
Borned, tank, or LP gas	127 571	356	732	2 831	46 635	3 317	31 757	39 851	39 457	39 457
Electricity	826 880	52 845	98 804	80 082	101 492	94 311	113 483	104 258	82 776	99 025
Other	5 519	178	77	80	937	68	645	1 145	1 402	987
No fuel used	1 930	273	123	163	195	33	201	151	290	201

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	924 615	90 284	126 350	116 199	90 863	113 185	104 525	98 571	94 261	90 375
With a mortgage	554 442	56 866	94 792	67 013	51 819	73 406	58 446	52 431	48 288	51 379
Less than \$100	4 038	111	71	172	749	457	376	344	349	366
\$100 to \$149	15 647	722	445	772	1 735	1 621	1 696	1 501	3 825	1 353
\$150 to \$199	50 195	4 211	3 797	3 898	4 824	8 775	5 816	8 044	7 295	4 329
\$200 to \$249	91 478	9 991	12 429	10 952	7 394	14 530	9 897	9 724	9 076	7 445
\$250 to \$299	90 626	8 710	13 425	12 358	7 367	12 745	9 231	8 151	7 429	8 010
\$300 to \$349	75 344	9 921	17 000	10 007	7 226	9 839	7 738	6 469	5 967	7 377
\$350 to \$399	60 526	6 849	10 198	8 274	6 059	7 459	6 011	5 030	4 557	6 089
\$400 to \$449	47 563	4 779	8 911	6 564	5 188	5 637	4 923	3 626	2 950	4 785
\$450 to \$499	32 767	2 813	6 759	4 737	3 441	3 759	3 732	2 351	2 033	3 142
\$500 to \$599	41 818	3 419	9 951	5 311	4 724	4 528	4 722	2 599	2 000	4 564
\$600 to \$749	28 728	2 097	8 940	2 655	2 536	2 786	2 830	3 677	3 044	2 073
\$750 or more	17 690	1 137	8 66	1 336	1 158	1 811	1 506	767	563	746
Median	\$3.7	\$309	\$377	\$327	\$331	\$297	\$314	\$275	\$267	\$328
Not mortgaged	370 175	33 420	31 558	49 186	39 044	39 779	46 079	46 140	45 973	38 996
Less than \$50	8 204	142	66	154	1 046	459	918	1 919	1 919	666
\$50 to \$74	38 907	851	436	172	5 229	3 549	4 849	11 203	8 007	3 611
\$75 to \$99	77 071	3 720	2 72	5 955	9 804	8 761	11 340	13 161	12 975	9 189
\$100 to \$149	53 455	5 235	13 205	24 696	16 007	7 407	19 537	14 020	6 440	16 909
\$150 to \$199	62 705	8 550	12 692	12 692	5 045	6 339	6 560	3 541	4 909	6 207
\$200 to \$249	6 917	2 940	3 533	3 012	1 188	2 008	1 876	834	1 167	6 119
\$250 or more	11 819	1 982	3 474	1 505	725	1 256	979	547	556	795
Median	\$120	\$139	\$150	\$135	\$111	\$120	\$115	\$92	\$108	\$118

GROSS RENT

Specified owner-occupied housing units	501 432	89 302	44 728	62 867	41 708	84 783	47 245	46 052	43 404	42 043
Less than \$60	8 718	2 124	33	186	683	1 461	889	1 119	1 40	783
\$60 to \$79	13 206	2 099	338	535	2 119	2 279	1 544	1 840	2 722	1 220
\$80 to \$99	19 171	3 054	395	1 338	762	3 624	2 257	2 217	2 943	1 801
\$100 to \$119	24 06	4 144	44	2 444	2 212	3 838	2 678	2 824	3 454	2 071
\$120 to \$149	48 194	8 353	1 68	6 335	3 758	8 216	4 251	5 975	5 906	4 328
\$150 to \$169	38 029	6 863	999	6 047	3 075	6 320	3 191	4 441	4 151	2 022
\$170 to \$199	62 999	11 84	2 191	10 007	5 542	9 966	5 364	6 668	5 901	5 572
\$200 to \$249	776	19 848	7 540	15 322	8 980	16 171	8 951	9 585	6 862	8 517
\$250 to \$299	74 301	14 817	10 113	11 244	4 786	11 782	6 798	4 317	3 372	6 802
\$300 to \$349	40 462	1 462	7 444	4 741	2 373	8 031	4 604	7 102	531	2 896
\$350 to \$399	19 820	2 254	4 763	1 071	3 223	3 998	2 968	862	562	797
\$400 to \$499	16 408	2 665	4 582	1 527	1 373	3 201	2 400	662	362	1 92
\$500 or more	7 131	188	2 509	500	234	1 371	519	197	137	482
No cash rent	27 059	2 215	1 312	2 351	4 744	2 525	3 230	3 203	5 117	2 922
Median	\$211	\$14	\$29	\$212	\$201	\$217	\$210	\$184	\$168	\$205

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	1 612 554	164 321	5 512	6 882	14 611
Owner-occupied housing units	1 160 392	80 165	3 006	3 335	8 425
Renter-occupied housing units	452 162	84 156	2 506	3 547	6 186

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	854 411	63 852	2 176	2 670	6 498
With a mortgage	504 981	44 886	1 529	2 082	4 252
Less than \$200	63 189	6 288	229	98	3 057
\$200 to \$299	163 681	17 277	494	344	1 197
\$300 to \$399	122 756	12 171	363	342	1 137
\$400 to \$499	74 264	5 115	218	244	4 491
\$500 or more	81 091	4 102	155	917	829
Median	\$321	\$294	\$294	\$467	\$343
Not mortgaged	349 430	18 966	647	588	2 246

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	412 198	81 550	2 251	3 465	5 900
Less than \$100	30 576	9 933	141	301	2 312
\$100 to \$199	138 096	31 964	949	1 018	2 108
\$200 to \$299	146 000	27 265	663	1 308	2 038
\$300 or more	72 777	9 969	378	719	1 065
No cash rent	24 749	2 419	120	119	377
Median	\$217	\$193	\$197	\$227	\$217

TENURE

Occupied housing units	177 059	8 500	276	1 406	1 272
Owner-occupied housing units	135 478	5 297	134	989	845
Renter-occupied housing units	41 581	3 203	142	417	427

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	120 490	4 841	116	822	712
With a mortgage	89 996	3 871	81	776	615
Less than \$200	4 169	128	5	11	21
\$200 to \$299	24 590	1 182	46	104	22
\$300 to \$399	20 669	1 137	11	74	79
\$400 to \$499	14 861	628	16	145	130
\$500 or more	796	707	706	500	9 117
Median	\$379	\$355	\$359	\$500+	\$480
Not mortgaged	30 494	970	35	46	97

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 492	3 052	142	417	405
Less than \$100	30 481	573	216	5	1 688
\$100 to \$199	4 174	589	20	14	33
\$200 to \$299	16 225	1 145	64	180	135
\$300 or more	18 138	1 148	53	179	288
No cash rent	1 236	28	4	94	9
Median	\$291	\$268	\$272	\$296	\$300+

TENURE

Occupied housing units	186 589	3 496	792	583	1 265
Owner-occupied housing units	140 586	3 392	512	325	705
Renter-occupied housing units	46 003	2 104	280	258	560

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	89 054	1 117	371	239	487
With a mortgage	50 619	573	216	140	240
Less than \$200	6 559	100	59	8	18
\$200 to \$299	14 518	127	64	41	65
\$300 to \$399	13 043	119	83	92	57
\$400 to \$499	8 430	90	50	29	58
\$500 or more	8 131	137	58	76	107
Median	\$330	\$350	\$446	\$446	\$395
Not mortgaged	38 735	544	57	66	147

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	39 004	2 024	242	239	511
Less than \$100	3 423	193	15	30	27
\$100 to \$199	13 682	700	161	161	67
\$200 to \$299	12 967	613	46	93	166
\$300 or more	4 731	124	48	28	30
No cash rent	4 201	394	24	35	127
Median	\$202	\$189	\$186	\$220	\$202

Race					Race					Spanish origin ¹
White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
The State					District 1					
1 612 554	164 321	5 512	6 882	14 611	106 999	90 758	326	1 054	1 490	
1 160 392	80 165	3 006	3 335	8 425	66 387	41 561	120	326	740	
452 162	84 156	2 506	3 547	6 186	40 612	49 197	206	728	750	
The State					District 1					
854 411	63 852	2 176	2 670	6 498	58 757	31 083	91	267	606	
504 981	44 886	1 529	2 082	4 252	32 940	23 620	63	185	398	
63 189	6 288	229	98	3 057	3 057	1 964	6	10	33	
163 681	17 277	494	344	1 197	12 571	9 034	23	60	124	
122 756	12 171	363	342	1 137	8 160	7 615	30	42	146	
74 264	5 115	218	244	4 491	2 057	2 057	4	35	49	
81 091	4 102	155	917	829	4 461	1 950	—	40	46	
Median	\$321	\$294	\$294	\$467	\$310	\$311	\$308	\$354	\$329	
349 430	18 966	647	588	2 246	25 817	7 463	28	82	208	
The State					District 1					
412 198	81 550	2 251	3 465	5 900	40 189	48 010	206	717	744	
30 576	9 933	141	301	2 312	2 220	5 277	7	64	57	
138 096	31 964	949	1 018	2 108	10 716	19 529	81	197	238	
146 000	27 265	663	1 308	2 038	17 263	16 931	65	299	383	
72 777	9 969	378	719	1 065	8 627	5 438	29	130	148	
24 749	2 419	120	119	377	1 363	835	24	27	18	
Median	\$217	\$193	\$197	\$227	\$238	\$194	\$205	\$228	\$224	
District 2					District 3					
177 059	8 500	276	1 406	1 272	201 514	2 098	428	799	1 781	
135 478	5 297	134	989	845	139 273	1 013	203	441	1 094	
41 581	3 203	142	417	427	62 241	1 085	215	358	687	
District 2					District 3					
120 490	4 841	116	822	712	114 712	809	197	362	861	
89 996	3 871	81	776	615	66 039	453	137	287	562	
4 169	128	5	11	21	4 742	46	19	5	19	
24 590	1 182	46	104	22	22 988	221	39	29	116	
20 669	1 137	11	74	79	18 083	86	33	67	189	
14 861	628	16	145	130	11 109	57	33	89	80	
796	707	706	500	9 117	9 117	13	43	17	117	
Median	\$379	\$355	\$359	\$500+	\$480	\$329	\$332	\$448	\$352	
30 494	970	35	46	97	48 673	356	60	75	299	
District 2					District 3					
40 492	3 052	142	417	405	61 016	1 081	210	352	683	
30 481	573	216	5	1 688	55	10	—	—	—	
4 174	589	20	14	33	24 294	290	41	117	268	
16 225	1 145	64	180	135	24 780	436	94	171	291	
18 138	1 148	53	179	288	7 976	252	56	60	66	
1 236	28	4	94	9	2 278	48	9	4	46	
Median	\$291	\$268	\$272	\$296	\$300+	\$239	\$253	\$233	\$213	
District 4					District 5					
186 589	3 496	792	583	1 265	169 561	41 976	969	1 177	4 351	
140 586	3 392	512	325	705	105 184	21 933	371	415	2 352	
46 003	2 104	280	258	560	64 377	20 043	554	806	1 999	
District 4					District 5					
89 054	1 117	371	239	487	92 733	18 943	351	311	1 980	
50 619	573	216	140	240	59 727	12 767	235	219	1 182	
6 559	100	59	8	18	7 412	2 752	35	19	139	
14 518	127	64	41	65	21 513	5 446	85	94	420	
13 043	119	83	92	57	14 443	2 624	62	38	259	
8 430	90	50	29	58	8 236	1 038	47	26	137	
8 131	137	58	76	107	8 123	907	6	42	336	
Median	\$330	\$350	\$446	\$446	\$395	\$267	\$297	\$296	\$326	
38 735	544	57	66	147	33 006	6 176	116	92	798	
District 4					District 5					
39 004	2 024	242	239	511	63 231	19 373	541	802	1 953	
3 423	193	15	30	27	4 261	2 905	40	117	112	
13 682	700	161	161	67	20 012	7 451	249	299	856	
12 967	613	46	93	166	23 030	6 168	154	640	640	
4 731	124	48	28	30	13 849	2 441	73	137	294	
4 201	394	24	35	127	2 079	408	25	51	51	
Median	\$202	\$189	\$186	\$220	\$227	\$188	\$188	\$195	\$198	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample. see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State
Congressional Districts

TENURE

Owner-occupied housing units
Owner-occupied housing units
Renter-occupied housing units
Percent of occupied housing units

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage
Less than \$200
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 or more
Median
Not mortgaged

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 or more
No cash rent
Median

TENURE

Owner-occupied housing units
Owner-occupied housing units
Renter-occupied housing units
Percent of occupied housing units

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units
With a mortgage
Less than \$200
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 or more
Median
Not mortgaged

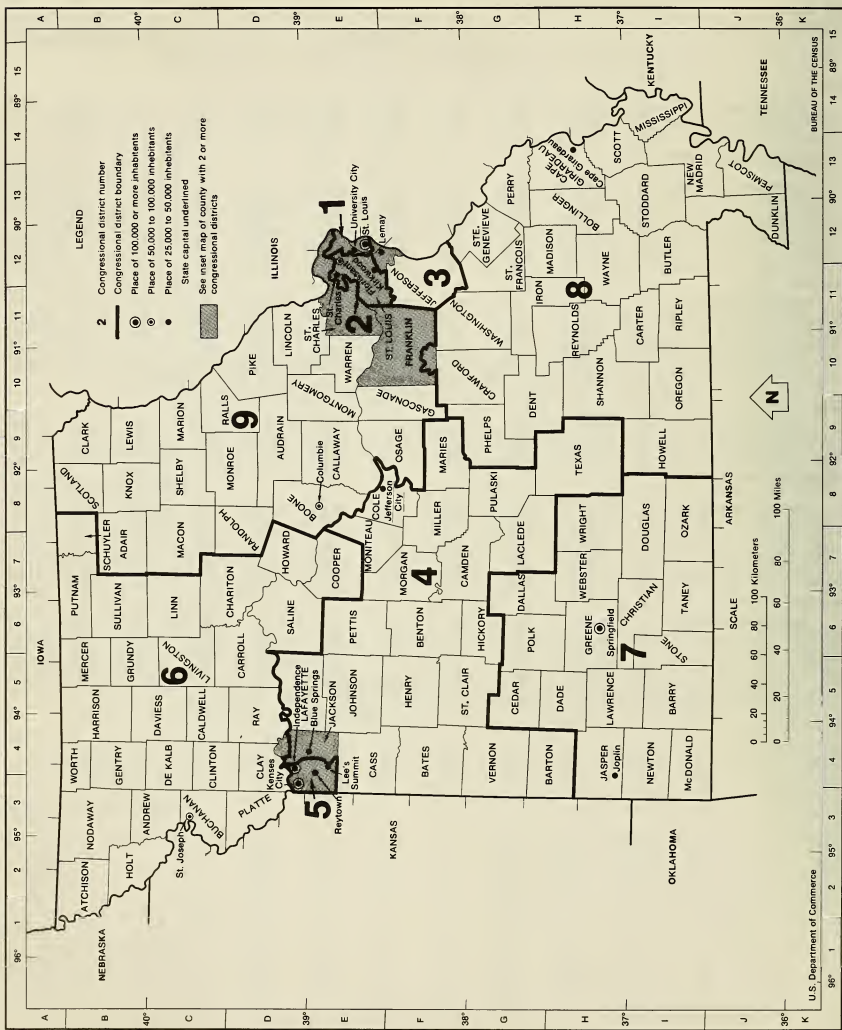
GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 or more
No cash rent
Median

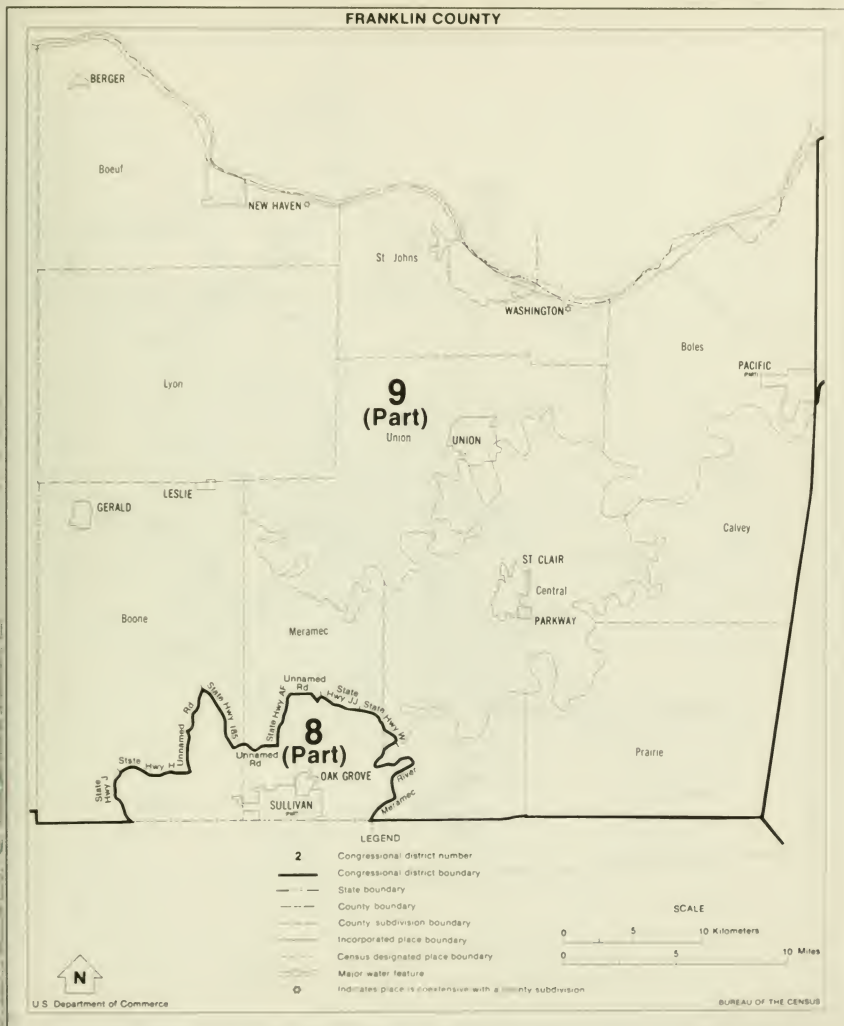
Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin	
White	Black	American Indian (Alaska and Aleut)	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian (Alaska and Aleut)	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 6						District 7					
Owner-occupied housing units	198 552	3 206	544	501	1 639	201 002	1 529	1 375	371	827	
Owner-occupied housing units	145 366	791	278	243	956	150 042	760	831	206	502	
Percent of occupied housing units	73.2	55.9	51.1	48.5	58.3	74.6	49.7	60.4	55.5	60.7	
Renter-occupied housing units	53 186	4 415	266	258	683	50 960	769	544	165	325	
District 8						District 9					
Owner-occupied housing units	102 425	1 542	190	175		716	97 110	699	552	165	359
Owner-occupied housing units	87 316	730	136	121		502	81 592	355	352	91	228
Percent of occupied housing units	79.9	21.5	6	30	65	12 115	122	100	5	53	
\$200 to \$299	18 654	790	86	143	127	17 599	112	115	33	67	
\$300 to \$399	13 613	94	7	21	127	11 312	60	71	26	56	
\$400 to \$499	8 553	40	20	15	108	5 898	24	27	18	34	
\$500 or more	8 867	91	17	43	59	4 668	39	39	9	8	
Median	\$3.7	\$2.52	\$2.72	\$3.68	\$3.34	\$2.78	\$2.45	\$2.66	\$3.29	\$2.91	
Not mortgaged	45 109	812	54	54	214	45 518	344	200	74	131	
District 8						District 9					
Owner-occupied housing units	188 176	7 009	373	344		985	183 102	5 749	434	647	1 001
Owner-occupied housing units	140 728	3 243	217	172		626	137 348	3 175	291	262	605
Percent of occupied housing units	74.8	46.3	58.2	50.0	63.4	75.0	55.2	67.1	40.5	60.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	47 448	3 766	156	172	359	45 754	2 574	143	385	396	
District 8						District 9					
Owner-occupied housing units	91 549	2 432	121	117		354	87 561	2 386	187	212	423
Owner-occupied housing units	46 818	1 328	55	79		174	49 872	1 189	156	151	25
Percent of occupied housing units	51 757	654	45	5	66	5 779	240	24	5	31	
\$200 to \$299	16 278	417	—	10	66	14 940	438	53	19	45	
\$300 to \$399	10 321	173	2	28	16	13 112	263	64	27	82	
\$400 to \$499	4 919	56	8	—	14	7 767	115	13	20	34	
\$500 or more	3 543	28	—	16	12	8 274	133	2	74	59	
Median	\$2.72	\$2.02	\$2.00	\$3.68	\$2.32	\$3.32	\$2.81	\$3.02	\$4.44	\$3.60	
Not mortgaged	44 775	1 104	66	38	180	37 689	1 197	31	61	172	
District 8						District 9					
Owner-occupied housing units	39 705	3 351	105	163		317	38 812	2 527	105	378	368
Owner-occupied housing units	5 210	857	20	29		54	3 495	299	—	16	12
Percent of occupied housing units	17 656	5.1	49	52	109	13 508	1 135	55	121	135	
\$200 to \$299	9 632	483	20	65	89	13 620	703	30	149	147	
\$300 to \$399	2 487	124	—	—	7	5 532	233	16	92	52	
\$400 to \$499	4 720	376	—	—	48	2 657	157	4	—	22	
Median	\$1.70	\$1.42	\$1.51	\$1.76	\$1.74	\$2.08	\$1.78	\$1.92	\$2.35	\$2.18	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

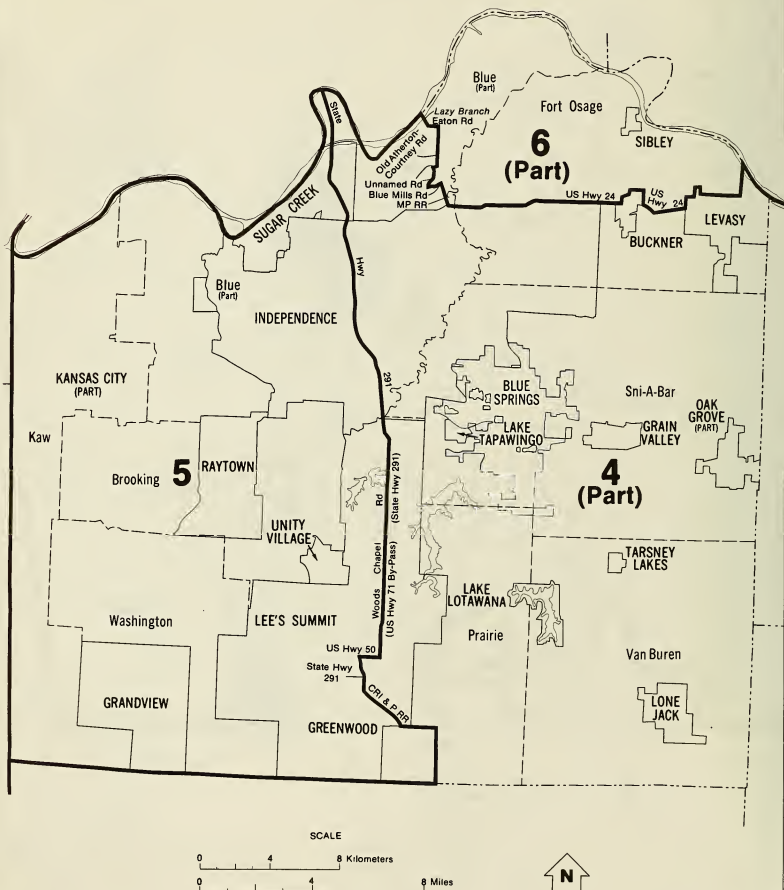


Congressional districts established January 7, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established January 7, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

JACKSON COUNTY



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

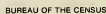


U.S. Department of Commerce

Congressional districts established January 7 1982 all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

KEY

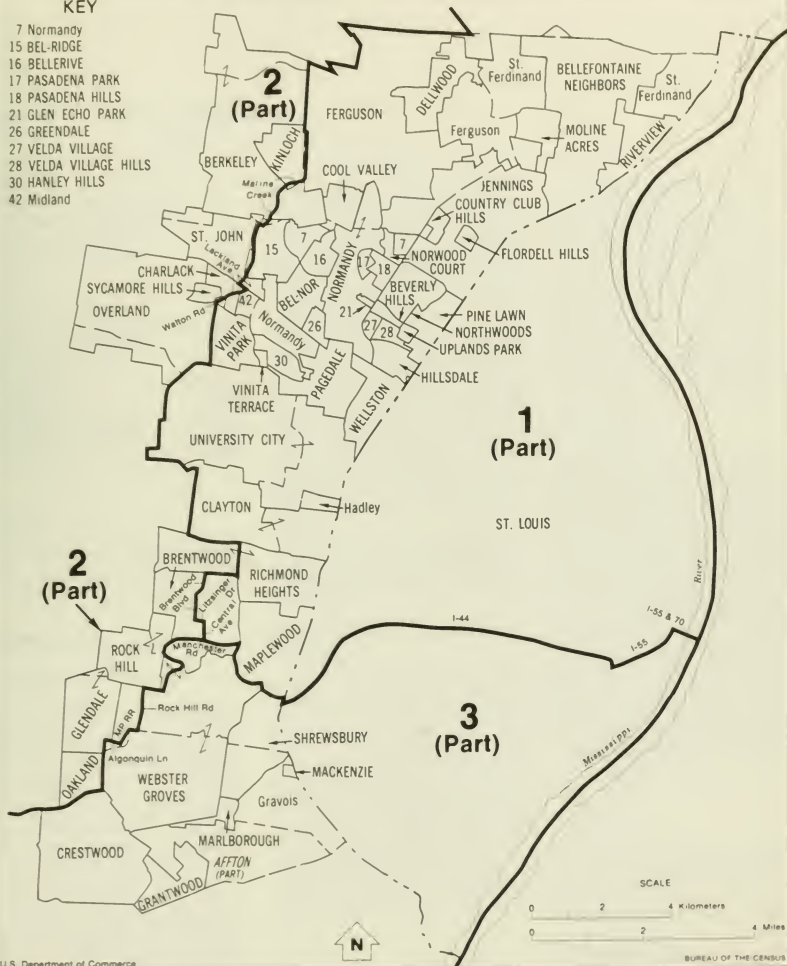
1 CALVERTON PARK	21 GLEN ECHO PARK
2 ST. Ferdinand	22 NORMANDY
3 BELLEFONTAINE NEIGHBORS	23 BEL-NOR
4 RIVERVIEW	24 CHARLACK
5 FLORELL HILLS	25 SYCAMORE HILLS
6 COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	26 GREENDALE
7 Normandy	27 VELDA VILLAGE
8 NORWOOD COURT	28 VELDA VILLAGE HILLS
9 COOL VALLEY	29 PAGEDALE
10 EDMUNDSON	30 HANLEY HILLS
11 WOODSON TERRACE	31 VINITA TERRACE
12 SCHUERMANN HEIGHTS	32 BRENTWOOD
13 BRECKENRIDGE HILLS	33 WESTWOOD
14 ST. JOHN	34 FRONTENAC
15 BEL-RIDGE	35 CRYSTAL LAKE PARK
16 BELLEVUE	36 HUNTLING
17 PASADENA PARK	37 WARSON WOODS
18 PASADENA HILLS	38 ROCK HILL
19 NORTHWOODS	39 WEBSTER GROVES
20 BEVERLY HILLS	40 GRANTWOOD
	41 CRESTWOOD



INSET - ST. LOUIS AND ADJACENT AREA

KEY

- 7 Normandy
- 15 BEL-RIDGE
- 16 BELLERIVE
- 17 PASADENA PARK
- 18 PASADENA HILLS
- 21 GLEN ECHO PARK
- 26 GREENDALE
- 27 VELDA VILLAGE
- 28 VELDA VILLAGE HILLS
- 30 HANLEY HILLS
- 42 Midland





Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported.

Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons' ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian lab. force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system, the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual)	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,784
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons	
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternative definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc.," are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncocks, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples, and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas or PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	---

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
--------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
---------	--

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	
	<i>Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
		91	No Cash Rent
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
11	1 person in housing unit		
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner	
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>	
	<i>Value of House</i>	
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999	
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999	
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999	
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999	
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999	
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 +	
8	Other Owners	
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8	

	<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	

	<i>Renter</i>	
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>	
	<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59	
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99	

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	250	250	270	270	270	270	270
50 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	650	670	700	710
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540
2 500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\bar{Y}) = \sqrt{5\bar{Y} \frac{11-\bar{Y}}{11}}$$

N = Size of area

\bar{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}}{B} \frac{100-\hat{p}}{100}}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.1
Residence in 1979.....	3.5	3.4	2.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.6	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State.....	4 916 686	19.3	1 988 915	19.5
District 1.....	546 208	15.9	221 190	15.4
District 2.....	546 039	16.9	195 339	16.9
District 3.....	546 102	16.6	218 345	16.7
District 4.....	546 637	22.5	226 968	22.8
District 5.....	546 882	15.4	233 981	15.7
District 6.....	546 614	25.2	224 830	25.5
District 7.....	545 921	21.0	229 001	21.2
District 8.....	546 112	20.5	222 941	20.6
District 9.....	546 171	19.7	214 320	20.1



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented** for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, e parsonage, military housing, e house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or e house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning e condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is e doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached** from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank* or *cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer **Yes only** if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire), East or West Germany, England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15e. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17e. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18e. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** only if the person was ever called to active duty, mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

e. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
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A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name	Last name
		First name	First name
		Middle initial	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>	
<p>3. Sex Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe</p>	
<p>5. Age, and month and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print age at last birthday.</p> <p>b. Print month and fill one circle.</p> <p>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July.—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July.—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>	
<p>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>	
<p>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p><input type="radio"/> College (academic year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p><input type="radio"/> College (academic year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	
<p>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>	
<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p>	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O</p>	

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used	CENSUS USE H22a. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost Electricity not used	H22b. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H15a. Is this building — <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more	b. Gas \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost Gas not used c. Water \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost These fuels not used	H22c. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H16. Do you get water from — <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	H22d. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms	H22e. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms	H22f. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	H22g. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles	H22h. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks	H22i. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ None

H32 a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
⑦	2	4	GQ	H30	H31	H32 c		
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No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time.</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Ship to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off, add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p>																																																																																										
<p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</p> <p>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p>	<p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p>	<p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i></p> <p><i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>																																																																																										
<p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>	<p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p>																																																																																										
<p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, different house</p>	<p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i></p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>_____ 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>																																																																																										
<p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Per. No.</th> <th>11.</th> <th>13b.</th> <th>14.</th> <th>15b.</th> <th>23.</th> <th>VL</th> <th>24a.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0 0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td>7</td> <td>7 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td>9</td> <td>9 9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.	1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0	2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1	3	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2	2 2	4	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3	3 3	5	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4	4 4	6	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5	5 5	7	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6	6 6	8	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7	7 7	9	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8	8 8	0	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9	9 9
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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually — Drive alone — Skip to 28 Share driving — Drive others only Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week? 2 — 4 — 6 — 3 — 5 — 7 or more —</p> <p>After answering 24d, skip to 28</p> <p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week? Yes, on layoff — Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. — No —</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b</p> <p>I</p> <p>II</p> <p>III</p> <p>IV</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes — No — Skip to 31d</p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week? Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b 31c 31d</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? Yes — No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week? No, already has a job — No, temporarily ill — No, other reasons (in school, etc.) — Yes, could have taken a job —</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1980 1978 1970 to 1974 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier — Never worked —</p>	<p>22b</p> <p>28</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job? Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 — Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources? If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32a 32b</p> <p>32c 32d</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975</p> <p>28. Industry a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31 (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle) Manufacturing — Retail trade — Wholesale trade — Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice. Report net income after business expenses. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm. Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Report even small amounts credited to an account. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e 32f</p>
<p>29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages salary, or commissions — Federal government employee — State government employee — Local government employee (city, county, etc.) — Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated — Own business incorporated — Working without pay in family business or farm —</p>	<p>29</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>X Y Z</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly. Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. Yes — \$ — No — (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. \$ — (Annual amount — Dollars) OR None</p>	<p>32g 33</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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